PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 32 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY ..... | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

### AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
GUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskatl Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | | |
| 10th February | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 17th ,, | KHYBER | 9,014 |
| 24th ,, | MACEDONIA† | 11,089 |
| 3rd March | CALEDONIA | 7,932 |
| 10th ,, | DEVANHA | 8,092 |
| 17th ,, | CHINA ... | 7,952 |
| 24th ,, | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 31st ,, | MANTUA ... | 10,902 |
| 7th April | MALWA | 10,941 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | NARKUNDA† | 16,227 |
| 28th ,, | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 5th May | CALEDONIA | 7,932 |
| 12th ,, | PLASSY ... | 7,992 |
| 19th ,, | MOLDAVIA† | 15,800 |
| 26th ,, | CHINA ... | 7,952 |

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | | |
| 16th February | MASULA* | 7,261 |
| 7th March | MUNDRA* | 7,275 |
| 16th ,, | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 30th ,, | MATIANA | 5,900 |
| 13th April | MULBERA | 9,150 |
| 27th ,, | MANTOLA | 8,968 |
| 11th May | DUMANA | 8,600 |
| 25th ,, | MERKARA | 8,285 |

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | | |
| 24th February | SOUDAN | |
| 10th March | SICILIA | |
| 23th April | SOUDAN | |
| 31st May | SICILIA | |

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923. 9th February | NARKUNDA† | Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China. |
| 9th March | MOLDAVIA | |
| 6th April | NALDERA | Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Feby | RAMAREA | East & S. Africa, 2P. M. |
| 8th ,, | BARPETA | Busra via K'war and Karachi. |
| 9th ,, | VARELA | Busra viaKarachi |
| 10th ,, | LINGA | Karachi viaK'war |
| 12th ,, | VITA | Karachi viaK'war |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 133.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. "Vittoria" | 4300 | 10th February 1923. |
| S. S. "Jalatarang" | 4300 | 15th February 1923 |

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

### N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Awa Maru. | J. Saito. | 6023 | 28 Jan. | 10 Feb. |
| Tamba Maru. | N. Wada. | 5845. | 18 Feb. | 27 Feb. |
| Moji Maru | Y. Tomiosa | 3757 | 17 Feb. | 28 Feb. |
| Rangoon Maru | K. Tautsumi | 5059 | 2 March | 14 March |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Horikawa | 6083 | 16 March | 30 March |

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. 'Telegrams "YUSEN."

### O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

| Steamers | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Deptre |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Himalaya Maru | C. Matsuki | 5229 | 26 Jan. | 10 Feb |
| Luzon Maru | N. Kamisawa | 3980 | 5 Feb. | 19 Feb |
| Celebes Maru | T. Nishimura | 5863 | 12 Feb. | 28 Feb |
| Indo Maru | Y. Takada | 500 | 27 ,, | 15 ,, |

For Particulars Apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $20,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND ... | £ 4,580,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... | $25,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Saigon |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Dairen | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hamburg | Peking | Ylolio |
| Harbin | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. H. HYNE,
Agent.

BANKING

### NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ampenan | Palembang |
| Bandoeng | Pekalongan |
| Cheribon | Problinggo |
| Gorantolo | Semarang |
| Macassar | Soerabaia |
| Medan | Tjilatjap |
| Menado | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 875.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserve ..... | Rs. 2,49,99,957-8-0 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0 |

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital | F80,000,000 | £6,666,666 |
| Reserve funds ..... | F42,105,211 | £3,508,767 |

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Samarang |
| Banddoeng | Medan | Soerabaia |
| Cheribon | Penang | Sole |
| Djember | Palembang | Tegal |
| Djecja | Pekalongan | Tjilatjap |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fees of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE
### NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | Rs. | 20,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED | ,, | 11,86,84,250 |
| PAID-UP | ,, | 1,18,68,425 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,57,15,438 |

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java.), Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.,

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

### PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
### POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.**
**Every additional word—One Anna.**
**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and address published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30 knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN Jubilee Institution Umreth.
A. R.6288.

WANTED.—Immediately a SURVEYOR on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 per mensem for road survey and preparation of projects. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAO SAHEB R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Chanda, C. P.
A 15625

WANTED.—Qualified ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN and CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa State, REWA.
A 15546

WANTED—An experienced energetic LIBRARIAN for Khoja Mooljibhoy Jivraj Library. Apply personally to the SECRETARY, between 8 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) and 8 to 10 p.m.
A R6361

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with long experience and capable of attending to erection and working of machinery and boilers and electrical installation. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9001 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6351

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG MAHARASTRA GRADUATE wants SITUATION in any capacity in business. Fond of outdoor and hard work. Please write to Box No. 9003 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R6355

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
15470

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 15, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—35 Platt Bros S. R. GINS, complete and 35-40 N.H.P. Boiler with Compound Steam-Engine (must be in good order) Write with full particulars to K.G. NAMJOSHI, Engineer, Behind Thakurdwar Post Office Bombay No. 2.
P. R.6321.

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable HOUSE PROPERTY in Ajmere, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, in Kaiserganj, and on the Beawar Road; fetches handsome rent and is capable of further improvement. RAI SAHIB BISHAMBER NATH, Advocate.
D. R.6322.

FOR SALE.—Several valuable new ESTATE: Bombay and up-country, yielding very handsome returns, splendid opportunity for capitalists. Apply personally Mr. E. K. PALIA, opp. Imperial Bank of India, new premises, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R6370

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A SUGAR FACTORY in Gujrat located:—The district of Sugar Cane cultivation capable to produce 10 tons Sugar per day from Sugar Cane or Gur also of manufacturing spirits alcohol. Factory is equipped with all arrangements to work all 365 days of the year. Recently to start work immediately. Estimated cost of a similar factory to-day about 20 lakhs. Buff owner will clear it off for eight lakhs only for personal reason; intending purchasers should apply immediately to Box No. 9008, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
G R6371

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OFFERS are invited for 2 trained Circus Lions and other circus properties. May be inspected at the Palace of the Proprietor of Aul. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of Aul, Cuttack District.
N. R.6320.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

FOR SALE.—Or HIRE on long lease a completely equipped MACHINE FACTORY and FOUNDRY in Bombay, capable to produce first class of machinery, such as Gins looms, etc., and all classes of castings, location in the centre of all Mills and Factories. Those anxious to buy or take up or lease should apply personally E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo, Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6372

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6141

## SPORTS.

A
**PERFECT DAY**
with
**RIGHT ROYAL**
DIVIDENDS PAID TO EACH
**RESIDENT**
of Bombay, who backed PERFECT DAY (Rs. 77 win, 30/8 place), RIGHT ROYAL (Rs. 317 win, 70 place) and RESIDENT (Rs. 391/8 win, 101/8 place) which, with EARL (Rs. 85/8) Nicety, Silver Image, Magical Mike, Some Scribe, Sauce and Quarryman were included in
**RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.**
for the Big Meeting, 1st Day.
CONSULT HIM.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15528

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth dhoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. SETH BOGAL RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers and khaddar merchant Maghiana Jhang, Punjab.
T R6199

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

NATURAL CURE.—Speedy safe and sure. Patients tired of medicine invited to try once DRUGLESS DISPENSARY, Carnac Road, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
R6364

## PROFESSION

**LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.**

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)
P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P. Charges As. 4.

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Banar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

DR. MASCARENHAS, L. M. & S., (Lady Doctor) Consulting and maternity Rooms opposite Clock Tower, Surat. Outstation charges for visits, operations, and confinements, moderate.
R6354

## LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD RS. 5—3rd class engineers certificate of competency of the B. B. Act bearing the No. 3767 of January 1922, has been LOST in the train on 30th December, 1922, between Dharwar and Hubli. The finder who returns the same to the undersigned will get the above reward. JAKOL DANIEL, Head Fitter, Govt. Distillery, Khanapur.
P B R6352

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

RE: THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition to the High Court for the winding up of the above Company has been DISMISSED.

PANDIT MASUREKAR & CO.
Agents, The National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
A 1, Prag Mahal, Dhobitalao Bombay.
Bombay, 5th February, 1923. C15626

### RE; RAMDAS KHIMJI & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JETHABHAI VIRJI has voluntarily retired as a partners in our firm from Samvat 1979 Kartak Sudone.
RAMDAS KHIMJI & Co.

## WANTED.

A QUALIFIED MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Central India. Applicants having practical experience of Mill erections need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating minmum salary expected.
Apply Box No. 9002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6353

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE UNDERSIGNED have removed their office from No. 32-34, Ghoga Street, Fort, to No. 38, NANABHAI LANE, FORT.
THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Solicitors.
Dated this 3rd day of February, 1923. C15623

### NOTICE.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY will held a Social Gathering of its members and present students of the College in the COLLEGE HALL on SATURDAY, February 10th, from 5 p.m. Members desiring to participate should send their names with subscriptions to the SECRETARY, Elphinstonian Society, at the College.
CR6316

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Register of the Kandivli Notified Area Committee for the year 1923-24 is kept open for public inspection at the Committee's office at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, on any day during office hours except Sundays and Holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. The Notified Area Committee of Kandivli will sit to hear objections to the valuations entered therein from 26th to the 28th February, 1923, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. on the Railway Station at Kandivli.
G. M. KARNIK,
Secretary,
Notified Area Committee, KANDIVLI.
Andheri, 1st February, 1923. C15624

### THE HUME PIPE AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO. (INDIA) LTD.

### NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from Calcutta to Bombay, and that it is now located in the Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
C. 15609.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

SHUTTLE TRAIN C AND D BETWEEN KALYAN AND BADLAPUR.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923 only: Down Shuttle train C. and Up Shuttle train D will run between Kalyan and Vangani instead of between Kalyan and Badlapur to the following timings:—

DOWN C. TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kalyan | ..... Dep. | 15-55 |
| Ambarnath | ..... Dep | 16 |
| Badlapur | ..... Dep. | 16-20 |
| Barrage | ..... | 16-25 |
| Vangani | ..... Arr. | 16-40 |

UP D TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vangani | ..... Dep. | 17-40 |
| Barrage | ..... Dep. | 17-57 |
| Badlapur | ..... Dep. | 18-02 |
| Ambarnath | ..... Dep. | 18-18 |
| Kalyan | ..... Arr. | 18-29 |

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, January 30, 1923. C.15579.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.
JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves,
BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923. CR6369

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORUDIN LAKARGHATWALLA and ESOOFALLY KARIMJI, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office, No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 3225, 4183, New No. 10084, Old Survey Nos. 2220, 3739, and New Survey No. 6353, and Cadastral Survey No. 591, together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 1022 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, 100, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Kamatipura Bazar Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by property formerly belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Lane and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1923.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15618

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAYANTILAL JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed ..... Deceased

VANMALIDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) F. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of January, 1923.
MR. VANMALIDAS JAMNADAS,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R6359

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTILAL JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a student and a bachelor ..... Deceased.

VANMALIDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

**Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.**

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of January, 1923.
MR. VANMALIDAS JAMNADAS,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R6360

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 4550 of 1922.

KHUSHALCHAND GOPALDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers, Shroffs and Merchants at Kalbadevi Road, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

MAHARAJ TIKARAJ KESHWANANDJI, a firm carrying on business at Darya Mahal Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of November, 1922, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two thousand and five hundred for debt and the sum of Rupees two hundred for costs which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two thousand and seven hundred and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date thereof till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property certain moveable property consisting of 4 writing tables, chairs one Hat-Stand, one large and one small Godrej safes, one revolving book-shelf, one bookstand, one typewriting machine with table, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale dated the 17th day of January, 1923, put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th day of Feb. 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Darya Mahal, 3rd floor, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
15621

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. BUNDEALLY HAJIBHOY. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, being portion of land registered with other land under Collector's Old No. 95, New Nos. B/808, B/815, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 7142, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D Ward No. 3321 (1) and 3321 (2) and Street No.s 52 to 56 and 56A, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East partly by Nepean Sea Road, an aforesaid, and partly by other properties of the Vendor, on or towards the West by land leased by Government to the Vendor and described in the third Schedule hereto, on or towards the South by other property of the Vendor and partly by the piece of land described in the second Schedule hereto and on or towards the North partly by other property of the Vendor and partly by the property of Sir Chimanlal Hiralal Setalwad.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, aforesaid, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six-ninety-two square yards or thereabouts being portions of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 95, New Nos. B/808 and B/815, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 7142, and assessed by the Municipality with other property under D Ward Nos. 3321 (1), 3321 (2) and Street Nos. 52 to 56 and 56A, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the land described in the first schedule hereto, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Anandji Banji Murarji and now of Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, on or towards the East by other property of the Vendor and on or towards the West by the property described in the third schedule hereto.

3. All that piece or parcel of land on the Foreshore, near Nepean Sea at Malabar Hill, within the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-five and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by property formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Land Improvement Company and now belong to property of Sir Chimanlal Hiralal Setalwad, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/7142 described in the first and second schedules hereto and on or towards the South by the property formerly forming a portion of the Foreshore bearing New Survey No. 4/7142 and now belonging to Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and on or towards the West by the land described in the fourth schedule hereto and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17115 and New Survey No. 3/7142 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3321 (2), Street No. 56A.

4. All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of two thousand and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by the property of Sir Chimanlal Hiralal Setalwad, on the South-East by the land described in the third schedule hereto, on the South-West by the property of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and on the North-West by other portion of the Foreshore of the sea, which said piece of land now bears New Survey No. 5/7142 and is assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3321 (2), Street No. 56A.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1923.
KANGA & SAYANI.
Address:—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C15617

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHETH AMBALAL SARABHAI and CHUNILAL PITAMBER BHAT, the surviving proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bhaishanker Nanabhai, deceased, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate in the village of Andheri Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring according to the recent Survey 2,090 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector under Survey No. 64, Pot 1 and Survey No. 98, Pot 1 and Survey No. 124, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public road leading from Bandra to Godbunder, on or towards the West and South by the property of Pandurang Bhawo Patel, on or towards the North by the compound of the charitable dispensary of Sheth Nasserwanji Wadia and which said land is delineated on the plan thereof initialled by the attorneys of the Vendors, which said premises are now in the possession of Vendors.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5th February, 1923. C15619

### IN THE COURT OF THE SECOND PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBA

Case No. 1156/S of 1922.

Miss GOULBAI SORABJI D. DUBASH; Miss COOVERBAI SORABJI D. DUBASH ..... Complainant

v/s.

CURSEJI LIMJI, Mrs. BACHUBAI CURSETJI LIMJI ..... Accused

CHARGE: Insult and Defamation Section 504 and 500 I. P. Code.

Mr. Coltman, Mr. Davar and Mr. Narimar for complainants.
Mr. Velinker with Mr. Vaidya for the accused.
Case is compounded on accused No. 1, stating that he apologises for the language used by him and that he makes no allegations against the character of the complainants and that he will not insult or molest them hereafter.
Accused No. 2 without admitting that she used any words that were defamatory stating that she regrets the occurrence and that she makes no allegations of any kind against the character of the complainants or either of them and that she has no desire to molest them.
Accused acquitted Section 345 C. P. Code.
(Initialled) F. O.
12-1-23.
True copy.
FRANK OLIVEIRA.
Ag: 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Applied for 26-1-23.
Ready on 26-1-23.
Delivered on 26-1-23.
C15599

## AUCTION SALE.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Glass, Crockery and plated ware.

On SUNDAY, the 11th February, 1923, at No. 137 Lamington Road, opposite Red Chimney Byculla, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases. Book case, pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Refregnator, Porcelain Bath Tub, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc.

The property of Frank S. Jackson Esq., T. R, F. C. and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner and Co., of 71, Apollo Street, Fort,

130 Burnishing Fillet, 2 dozens card slippers.
1 Gross Picking sticks 150 Eng. Planished Blue card cans,
50 yards sizing Flannel, 10 Rolls Dirt Roller Fillet each 80 yards.
66 dozens tickets No. 4, 75 dozens Drop box Pickers.
90 dozens. Drop Box Pickers oily.
3 maunds and 23 lbs. leather lace.
1 maund and 7 lbs. Chrome Picking Bank.
151 dozens Rowing Skewers, 71 dozens Shuttles,
28 dozens Shuttles with two eyes, 32 dozens Reels.
24 dozens, Roller Skins 22 by 26 inches.
30 Gross Pressars, Assalees, Howard and Platts.
25 dozens. Spindles, 4 dozens Healds.
Banding and Sundries.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th February, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALE.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4922.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS OLD KAZI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Hassanally Sullemanji, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of August 1921 and made between the said Hasanally Sullemanji of the one part and Vallabhdas Bechardas of the other part which mortgage is under a transfer of Mortgage dated 15th April, 1921, transferred by the said Vallabdas Bechardas to Pranlal Sakerchand sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax- tenure (now redeemed) situate lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 1/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 614 New No. 2854 Old Survey No. 848 and New Survey No. 2044 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 446 and Street No. 54-58 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street on or towards the West by Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Haji Shaik Bullan Bin Allana and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) situate, lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 614 New No. 2851 and New Survey No. 2044 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 446 and Street No. 54-58 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Old Kazi Street on or towards the West by the sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Haji Allaoodin Jitekar but now of Ahmed Devji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagee at their Office at 49-42 Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yacht Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Cheval glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1923.

### BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921, Pathan vs. Blascheck Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashiv Rajaram Desai of Moti Bazar.

H. B. and C. 858—No. 743 to 747.
5. Cases plain Velvet each 21 pieces, 17½ to 18 inch each about 564 to 579 yards.

H. B. and C. 554—No. 5006 to 5007.
2. Cases silk Embroidered Velvet each 80 pieces 22 inch about 400 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February 1923.

## AMUSEMENTS

### GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
After a long interval
**Shakuntala or the Lost Ring**
(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

### THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT
TH
**National Film Co's**
mythological production
**VAMAN AVATAR**
OR
**BALI RAJA.**

NEXT WEEK
A sensational Indian mythological production
**MAHA NANDA**
produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE
**The famous producer of BIRTH of KRISHNA.**

### NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
**DAMAJI**

Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p.m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

### IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK
Present
Pathe superb Serial
**THE SEVEN PEARLS**
(3 Episodes Reels)
Romance! Thrill!! Adventure!!!
**PATHE GAZETTE**
Latest News

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
**Gandharv Natak Mandali**
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 7th February 1923 (Night 8-30) P. M.
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 10th February 1923 (Night 8 P. M.)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 11th February 1923 (Noon 3 P. M.)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET.
TO-NIGHT
PROGRAMME No. 4
Wednesday 7th at 5-30
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
All children under 12 HALF PRICE.
Programme will include
"THE FAIRY'S DOLL" and "THE SWAN"
FRIDAY, 9th at 5-30.
SPECIAL MATINEE
In aid of Madame Pavlova's Home for Russian Refugee children, St. Cloud, Paris.
Plans at ROSE Co., Ltd., up to 6 p. m
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.
"THE DECOY"

### EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present
THE ITALA FILM CO.'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
Gripping,—Appealing,—Irresistible,
IN SEVEN TERRIFIC REELS
Produced on a Stupendous Scale by the ITALA FILM CO. of TURIN.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged.
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT
NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
on
Wednesday 7th Feb. 23 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
**Turungachya Darat**
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 10th Feb. 1923 at 9 p.m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 11th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

## AMUSEMENTS

### EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
A Paramount Picture in 5 Reels.
IDOLS OF CLAY
FEATURING:—
MAE MURRAY.
Life had mocked at their dreams—and tumbled them into the depths.
What was left to them now?
Come see what love can do. Under warm skies on a Tropical Isle. In pleasure resorts of the rich.

### Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday 7th February 1923 (9 p. m.) Night.
**VICHITRALILA.**
(by Mr. Joshi, Author of MAYECHA POOT).
*Manager.*


YOU CAN DEPEND UPON A
**B·S·A**
**BICYCLE**
It is the finest value for money and will give years of thoroughly reliable and satisfactory service. Remember too that every component of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.
*Illustrated list free from*
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
263, Hornby Road. (opp. Cox & Co.)
BOMBAY.

The GILL Piston Ring
GILL ONE-PIECE PISTON RINGS.
SUITABLE FOR ALL CARS AND MOTORCYCLES
Complete stock just opened out.
*Sole Agents—*
THE
**Advance Motor Co.,**
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,....BOMBAY.
Telegrs: "Automotive"

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS IN THE EAST.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS


### GAS IS NOW USE IN BOMBAY

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.
T C15574B

# COMMERCIAL.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, 3rd February, 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 88,76,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 01,0[illegible] |
| East Indian | 25 ,000 |
| American | 3,336,00 |
| Other | 26 ,0[illegible] |
| Total Sales | 3,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 1,00[illegible] |
| Total Speculation | -- |
| ,, Export | -- |
| East Indian Export | -- |
| East Indian Stock | 41,000 |
| ,, ,, Forwarded | 3,200 |
| ,, ,, Actual Export | -- |
| ,, ,, Imports | -- |
| ,, ,, Speculation | 7,8 0 |
| American Afloat | 12[illegible],000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 32 000 |
| Total Afloat | 2,31,000 |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | — | 12,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | | — | 1,000 |
| ,, ,, to Continent | | — | 1,000 |
| Futures at New York | March | — | 27.94+30 |
| ,, ,, ,, | May | — | 28*28+3[illegible] |
| ,, ,, ,, | July | — | 27..3+31 |
| ,, ,, ,, | Oct. | — | 26,34+2[illegible] |
| Spot Cotton at New York | -- | — | 28.10+.5 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | -- | — | 28.00+38 |
| Futures at New Orleans | Mar. | — | 27.7 +41 |
| ,, ,, ,, | May | — | 27.99+34 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | — | 12 7/16 |
| Demand Bills | -- | -- | -- |
| Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined | | — | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | | — | 63 3/0 |

## MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent | 58 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 30 9/16 |
| ,, ,, 2 months hence | 30 1/16 |
| Losing Tone of silver | |
| China Selling—Steady. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922. | 3 |
| Interest day to day loans | 1 1/8 |
| ,, ,, 7 day Market loans | 1 1/4 |

## SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | 18 5/8 |
| Hongkong | 118 |
| National | 40 1 4 |
| P. and O. Banking Corporation | 13 3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | 5 1 2 |

## WAR LOANS ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £ 87 5/9— |
| Victory Bonds 4 % | £ 89 5/8— |
| War loan 5% 1929/47 | £ 100 5/8— |
| Consols 2 1/2 % | 56 1/4— |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 38 1/— |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) | 68 3/4— |
| Govt Securities 3% | 56 3/4— |
| 4 per cent Indian Loan | £ 114 |

## EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs — —

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 3rd

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Sellers | 44 6 |
| Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar, Sellers | 44 3 |
| Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers | 49/ |
| Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. | 28 |
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. J.I.F. Jan.-Feb Sellers | 47 |
| Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers | 45/6 |
| Wheat Afloat to U. K. Ors. | 2,165,000 |
| Tone —Weak. | |

### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal | £ 16 1/2 |
| LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Value Holders as R Advance | £ 17 3-8 |
| LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat | 21 3/8 |
| COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound dilevered per ton) Feb.-Mar, Sellers | 9 1/4 |
| TORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar, Sellers | £ 17 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Sugar 16-18 D. & F, Calcutta Feb Nominal | 19 5/8 |
| Fine White Java D. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers | 20/10 1-2 |
| Fine White Java D. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers | 21/3 |
| Fine White Java D. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers | 21/3 |
| Tone:— | |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl. | 17 1/4 |
| Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb. | 17 1/2 |
| Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay | 13/6 |

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 67 1 2 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B | £ 65 3/8 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 83 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 7 7/8 |
| Hard Spelter | 30 |
| Corrugated Sheets | 19 1/8 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 5.

A further rise of 38 points has been reported to-day in New York futures. Liverpool was closed on Saturday. The New York market advanced on favourable political news and general buying. The position of the market is healthy. In accordance with the sharp advance in Home markets the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 527. At the opening of the market an Indore Operator and Exporters were buyers which caused the values to advance to Rs. 530. At this level on general profit taking and heavy selling by offices, Japanese Houses and Marwari operators the market gave way to Rs. 522 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 524. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 525. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 524½ and closed at Rs. 525.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 477 and advanced to Rs. 479½. In sympathy with the decline in Broach the prices eased to Rs. 473 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 474 F. G. M. G. Bengal March was quoted Rs. 385 and May Rs. 390 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and the demand was limited

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. state in their circular as under re-The Boll-weevil:—

"As the time approaches for planning the Cotton Crop of 1923, the outlook for its size, and for the price it will command, the Boll-weevil question will assume greater prominence day by day; an intensive propaganda is already being started to prove to the world that "the production of a normal crop in 1923 is humanly impossible" as stated in a very interesting article by Mr. J. S. Wanamaker, President of the American Cotton Association, in the Journal of Commerce of January 1st. This statement probably represents pretty fairly the extreme claims, of those who are the leaders of the farmers' movement to advance prices to the highest possible level and keep them there.

As against those views there is a fairly general opinion in the world's cotton trade, that the whole boll-weevil question has been much exaggerated, that the exceedingly small crops of 1921 and 1922 were due to exceptionally weather conditions, and that a return to more normal yields may be expected; this expectation being based on the even still more general impression, that as the weevil has progressed year by year from one district to another growers have become accustomed to handle crops under weevil conditions and that they can raise good crops anyhow, except in very unfavourable years.

The arguments on both sides are naturally exaggerated and distorted by personal interest, and it is easy by picking out certain years or certain localities for comparisons, to prove the possibilities on either side It is impossible to figure the Cotton Belt as a whole, but if we compare 5 years' averages, commencing with the pre-weevil period 1890-94 percentage variations from that basis for the yield of lint cotton in pounds per acre, would show as follows:

1890-94 yields 187.0—179.4—209.2—149 9—195.8 aver. 184.2.

1895-99 yields 155.6—184.9—182.7—220.6—183.8 aver. 183.5. minus 0.4 per cent.

1900-04 yields 194.4—170.0—187.3—174.3—205.8 aver. 186.4 plus 1.2 per cent.

1905-09 yields 186.6—202.5—179.1—194.9—154.8 aver. 183.5—0. per cent.

1910-14 yields 170.7—207.7—190.9—182.0—209.2 aver. 192.1 plus 4.3 per cent.

1915-19 yields 170.3—156.6—159.7—159.6—161.5 aver. 161.5 minus 12.3 per cent.

1920-22 yields 178.4—124.5—137.0* aver. 146.6 minus 20.4 per cent.

*Approximate.

Our own conclusions from this analysis regardless of any pre-conceived views of our own are:—

First.—Until some efficacious and reasonably simple method of exterminating the weevils is found and universally applied, there is little hope of any decided recovery in the general average yield to anything like the pre-weevil standard.

Second—The damage from year to year, however, will depend largely on weather conditions; large crops will still be possible from time to time with exceptionally favouable weather.

Third—At best, therefore, the prospect of an average yield that will enable the world to continue its production of cotton goods on a liberal scale is exceedingly poor, as far as the American crop is concerned.

Fourth—The situation can perhaps be remedied in time by,

(a) Successful and universal destruction of the weevils;

(b) intensive cultivation methods that will permit of satisfactory yields regardless of the weevils;

(c) extension of cotton cultivation to the arid regions of extreme Southwestern Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, which can only be done by enormous and very expensive irrigation works to be carried out by the United States Government.

All of these methods can only be made use of gradually and only if the price level obtainable for the cotton warrants the additional expense, and we are therefore obliged to reach our

Final Conclusion:—That barring occasional exceptions due to special influences, there is practically no hope for a return to the price levels that ruled prior to 1917 and that many years of scarcity will be seen, during which even presen prices may look very cheap."

## COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 5.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | April-May | — | 525 |
| F. G. Bengal | March | — | 386 |
| Fine Oomra | March | — | 475 |
| F. G. Bengal | May | — | 390 |

## PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 26 to 28 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool:—

Feb. 2.—"Continued long liquidation made

Continued on page 10.

# CALCUTTA NOTES.

## SLUMP IN DUNDEE.

## PIECEGOODS MARKET DULL.

A report dated 4th instant describes the conditions of the local market thus:—

*Jute.*—Yesterday's Local Imports and Exports were 5,000 mds. and 13,000 mds. respectively reducing estimated stocks to 717,000 mds. as compared with 379,000 mds. at the coresponding period last year prices paid being Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 15 against Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 9-12. The market continues quiet in all sectors. Loose Jute is neglected while there is very little inquiry for Pucca Bales from consuming markets, business being restricted to local transactions in Firsts at Rs. 75 for February on covering account.

*Gunnies.*—The Hessian market opened quiet with values Rs. 18-7 and Rs. 23-2 for Ready. A moderate inquiry for narrow cloth was met at Rs. 18-6 and Rs. 23-4 for February, any make, and business was done forward at Rs. 23-2 and Rs. 23-4 for February-March 11 porters and at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4 for July-Septr. 9 porters and Rs. 23 for July-Septr. 11 porters.

The market closes steadier with Ready quoted Rs. 18-10 and Rs. 23-4, but demand is on a very small scale.

Heavy Goods are steady and unchanged, with business reported in Liverpools at Rs. 53-8 for February-March.

DUNDEE JUTE TRADE.

"Our market," writes the Dundee correspondent of "Commerce" on January 10. "is doing wonderfully well this year, so far as it has gone. Thanks to the rise in the prices of Calcutta hessians, by that means once aganin Dundee has very considerably benefited. The United States have been making quite fair purchases of light weight hessians over a few months and there have also been quite good orders given out for some of the heavy descriptions. Canada is also coming along, which market is proving of considerable service inclusive of the purchase of some of the fine qualities. The position with regard to hessian goods is better and the price is firmer at 4-11/16d. to 4¾d. for 10½ oz. 40in. and at 3-9/16d. per yard for 8 oz. Even in heavy goods the situation has improved a little. There have been orders for both narrow and wide twill but at prices which manufacturers continue to say are most extremely unremunerative. Taking thnigs all over the prospects here are certainly better and we have commenced the year even better than expected. The sale of jute in Dundee is not getting on to any tangible purpose. Spinners are al very favourably stocked and they are not interested at the movement. We have a very large supply of the raw material just to hand. The docks are extremely busy with the arrival of seven steamers since the beginnig of the month. There is a considerable quantity of unsold jute in Dundee. The crop may be unprecedentedly short, but it is rather curious that Dundee should be in receipt of so much jute so early in the period. The price is the nominal one of £38 for Firsts, January. Yarns had a good sale prior to the holidays, since when they have been altogether slower; but, nevertheless, they are firm at 3s. 5½d. for common cops. The situation is well in hand and it looks as if we may shortly see higher prices established for yarns. The heavier yarns have been going much better and that of course tends to send up the price of twill sacking. Calcutta goods are going strong in prices but there is not much evidence of business in this market. The advance is proving very useful to Dundee and you will remember that it was the advance in June last in Calcutta that provided Dundee with orders over the summer months."

NEW JUTE SPINNING COMPANY.

Among the companies registered in mail week in Scotland under the companies (Consolidation) Act is the following:—D. M'Master and Company (Limited) 42, West Henderson's Wynd, Dundee with a capital of £30,000 in £1 shares. It is a private company, to acquire and carry on the business of jute, spinners, etc., at South Anchor Works, Dundee. The sponsors are Messrs. Daniel M'Master and D. M'Master jun., spinners and manufacturers, of 53, Clepington Road, Dundee.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has closed its Calcutta branch as the firm has joined the Calcutta freight conference and its interests are now looked after by the Calcutta branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The action was decided upon after the representative meeting of conference steamships held in Calcutta during the latter part of December last when the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was formarlly received by the conference and agreement signed.

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continued active during the early part of the week, but demand slackened off towards the close and a slightly weaker tone was discernible in certain sections. Financial stringency is given at the cause of the setback, but a suspension of railway bookings to certain of the most important Up-country centres has also contributed towards the quieter state of affairs. A note of confidence still prevails and although a little ground has been lost on the week's trading it is confidently expected that there will be a recovery, but not to such an extent as would be necesary for dealers to offer fresh business on the basis of present replacement costs. The Manchester market shows no signs of weakness, and it is only with needy sellers that business has been workable. The position of raw cotton is most uncertain, fluctuations being many, but a weaker tone has been noticeable during the last day or two, which it is hoped will unable manufacters to work on a lower basis and thus bring new business within the bounds of possibility.

Dhooties.—The week opened encouragingly, but owing to a slackening off in demand towards the close prices weakened on an average about nine pies per pair. The tone is steady.

Greys.—The tone is weaker and the values are down about three to four annas per piece.

Whites (Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings) Buying has been on a restricted scale, but prices show nochange.

Yarns.—Buyers have been more disposed to operate and as a result of the better demand, a slight improvement in prices is noticeable.

Indian yarns have shared in the business done closing rates being as follows:—

| s. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10½ | at Rs. | 4 | 1 | 6 per bundle of 5 lbs. |
| 12½ | at Rs. | 4 | 4 | 0 Do. |
| 14½ | at Rs. | 4 | 6 | 6 Do. |
| 16½ | at Rs. | 4 | 11 | 0 Do. |
| 19 | at Rs. | 4 | 14 | 6 Do. |
| 20½ | at Rs. | 5 | 1 | 0 Do. |
| 22 | at Rs. | 5 | 6 | 6 Do. |

PROGRSS OF MUIR MILLS.

An excellent showing is made by the directors of the Muir Mills Company of Cawnpore in their report for last year. After meeting all charges, paying a bonus to all employees, and providing in full for the estimated taxation of the period under review, there is a profit of Rs. 24,358. Add to this the credit balance brought in from last time, Rs. 3,78 317, and the divisible surplus is Rs. 27,95,676. *Ad-interim* distributions of Rs. 1-8 per share on "prefs" and of Rs. 5 per ordinary share to June 30, 1922, absorb Rs. 1,95,000; one lakh and a half is the allocation to depreciation; the general reserve fund takes three lakhs, and the sum of Rs. 25,000 goes to the pension and gratuity fund. The preference shares now receive a final dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share, tax free, and the final dividend on the ordinary capital of the company is Rs. 5 per share, making 20 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax. To this latter distribution a bonus is added of Rs. 50 per share. A modest return to the directors takes Rs. 15,000 and the carry forward is Rs. 4,15,676, which is Rs. 37,359 more than at the same time last year. The productions of the mills still meet with ready sales at profitable rates and the new year has opened with a keen demand. We compliment the directors and the management upon the good results disclosed.

The progress made by the Muir Mills during the last decade is remarkable. The company has passed unscathed through the war period, through the post-war boom and the post-war slump and the dividend rate per cent. per annum has moved steadily forward, from 8 to 10, from 10 to 12, from 12 to 15, from 15 to 30, from 30 to 40, from 40 to 70, and from 70 to 120. The profit has progressed year by year from Rs. 5,26,072 in 1912 to Rs. 36,23,192 in 1920, the credit balance on working for 1921 being slightly less at Rs. 34,36,509. With the exception of 1913 increasing sums have been placed each year to depreciation, and the sums added to the reserve account were Rs. 13,50,000 and Rs. 9,25,000 respectively in 1920 and 1921. The shares, the par value of which is Rs. 50 might have been purchased at 40 in 1912. But the price rose to 450 in 920 and it stood last week at 354. On the basis of the latter figure they are, in our opinion, sound investments.

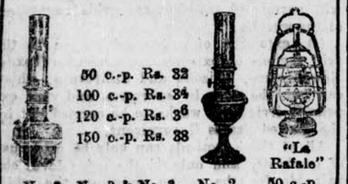

PREMIUM BONDS

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET. Posted free on application.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.



50 c.-p. Rs. 32
100 c.-p. Rs. 34
120 c.-p. Rs. 36
150 c.-p. Rs. 38

"La Rafale"

No. 3 Special | No. 2 & No. 3 rates, | No. 2 Lamp. | 50 c.-p. Rs. 19.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosine Stoves

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.

Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate. Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 32.

Strap Neck Electric Lamp. Used by Police, Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 38-8

DON'T FORGET

NITRATE OF SODA

FOR YOUR COLD WEATHER GARDENING.

A dressing of Nitrate of Soda will ensure brilliant flowering plants, juicy, succulent vegetables, large fruits of high quality.

Nitrate of Soda may be had in any quantity

Two-pound tins at .. Rs 6-0 per dozen.
One maund package at ,, 10-0.

Freight Extra.

Larger quantities at a much lower rate.

Stocked by all the best dealers

For names of nearest dealers, free pamphlets and further particulars, apply to.—

The Director,
CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,
6, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.


## "ANSWER THE CALL!"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "G" Ward District Congress Committee has decided to enrol members in the Congress up to the end of this month and Congress workers in that area are already "at it." The population of "G" ward is about a lakh and sixty-five thousand; yet, last year, the membership came only to about 3,000 or so. It is the fond hope of the workers this year to enrol at least 10,000 members in their ward. If the people shake off their lethargy for a while and apply themselves to the task, this 10,000 can be enrolled before the end of the current month. Let one enthusiastic congressmen take charge of one chawl or 100 houses and visit each door; then we may be sure we will have not only 10,000 members but double that number within this month. Let those who wish to do their "bit" for the sake of our motherland immediately call at the "G" ward Congress Committee's office, Chapra Bldg., Dadar, and take with them the required Receipt Books.

Then, again, we have the call of the Congress to collect 25 lakhs and 50,000 volunteers for Civil Disobedience. The work of enrolling members gives ample opportunity for workers to take up this work also. If each worker takes with him, along with the membership Receipt Book, one more Receipt Book for T. S. Fund and collect say 4 annas per head from each member he enrols, that will serve as the surest Index Finger to prove to the world that the people are by the side of the Congress and that Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operation is more alive to-day, even after the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

I am sorry, the same facility may not be available to the workers to recruit volunteers for some 2,000 volunteers for Civil Disobedience. Yet, there is no room for despair even in this respect. With her population of about 14 lakhs, Bombay need not despair of supplying some 2,000 volunteers for Civil Disobedience In "G" ward alone here are about 6 thousand inhabited dwellings, and if each family were but to contribute one soul for Civil Disobeience and for enjoyment of the privilege of suffering for the sake of our motherland and sojourning by the side of Mahatma Gandhi for a short while in their life, then the need of all Bombay would have been trebly fulfilled. Cannot a whole family contribute one soul to stand up for the cause advocated by Mahatma Gandhi? Will it be too much of a burden for that family? Even supposing that each family has only ne earning member for its support and sustenance, cannot at least 12 families jointly contribute one member for Civil Disobedience? Even if that one member were to be an earning member, can not the remaining eleven families support the one stranded family? I am a firm believer in the maxim "where there is a will, there is a way." I hope "G" ward has its will sufficiently strong to offer enough sacrifice for the motherland.

When the year before last, the "G" ward Congress Committee commenced its liquor shop picketting campaign, we were fortunate enough to have within an incredibly short time some 300 volunteers ready for jail, ready for harassments, ready for trials and tribulations And now, where, where are they all gone? Is their patriotism only a flickering beam of light? Is their devotion of serve the motherland only an evanescent emotion? Is their reverence and devotion to Mahatma Gandhi only a blind to cover up their own failure to live a patriotic life? Then, where, where are those brave three hundred? Where are those noble three hundred? Have they not heard the call of the Congress? Then, why, why are they yet dozing in the dark? Mountainous lies the monumental work before the nation! Nearly a year has rolled by, and Mahatma Gandhi is yet within the stones walls of Yeravda! Have not then these brave three-hundred, noble three-hundred, priotc three-hundred their own duty to perform? Do they not feel the mother's call? Do they not feel her trembling touch? "To Arms!" "To Arms!" then, the noble three-hundred! Prove your devotion to motherland! Prove your faith in Mahatma Gandhi! Prove that you are all *men*!—Yours, etc. "

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office, Dadar, Feb. 2.

## AHMEDABAD JOURNALISTS ASSN.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the journalists of Ahmedabad which was held yesterday decided to form an Association of theirs and also to present an address of Mr. T. P. Thakar who had been conducting "Praja Bandhu," a local Nationalist weekly for the last 25 years on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee.

## CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1923.)

### ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

4955-22—Craigie B and C, Dossabhai Cowasji Patel, Edgelow G W and Co.

1034-22—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Goculda v Kalidas Lowji and ors, Smetham B and L, Mulla and M.

4049-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laldas.

SHORT CAUSES.

5199-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Desai and Kobayashi v Cowasji Jamsedji Maneckj Kapadia, N C Dalal and Co.

3765-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Muttar Lal Kapoor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

51-99-22—Amarchand and M, M R Ved and Co v Manishanker Mayashanker, Mulla and M.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Dosabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purushotamrai and Co.

3510-21—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Parekh and anr. Maatri and C.

5758-22—Payne and Co, Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Cawasji Pestonji Shroff.

4121-22—Dikshit M and Co, Vadilal Chimanlal Bai Mancorebai widow.

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Sayed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangara Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Tharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdulally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal, Ardeshir Khodabux Irani an others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamul Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamally Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomed bhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Hassanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight widow and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirj and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtary F and D.

5823-33—Mantri and Co, Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

30-23—Kharas and Co, Nusserwanji Behramji Mistry v Hormusji Ratanji Bhathena.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja v Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

663-22—Re Jivanchand Lalubhai and Co v Raghowji Anandji and Co, Mulji Th and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

49-17—Edgelow G W and Co, The Crescent Mills Co Ltd and anr v Ramdas Soonderji, Bhaishanker K and G.

55-17—Edgelow G W and Co, The Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Works Ltd and anr v Ramdas Sunderji, Bhaishanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

3247-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Santlal Mangalsen v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

886-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhowandas Bhaishanker and ors v Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

343-21—Malvi M R and Co, Khimji Khetsey and Co v Jetha Hira and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

448-21—Thakoredas and D, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey, Malvi M R and Co.

2022-22—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal C Ghia v N S Bayankar, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shoul Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hazez Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

5349-21—N C Dalal and Co, Gosuldas Ramdas, v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co

8219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

8196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

8184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2413-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Banalal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji E and D, Unwalla P and P.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4213-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v. Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillockchand v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1426-21—Shamrao M and H, Bai Safiaboo widow and ors v Kondaji Pandurang Khandke and anr, Sabnis G and S, Shamrao M and H.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Sheriarji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Vardhman Amarchand and anr v Nathmal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Kamat and Co v Shivramdas Ramniranjandas, Malvi M R and Co.

3121-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee v Dayabhai Laxmidas, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4436-22—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Premji Gocouldas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiabai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3857-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co. Ltd, Mulla and M.

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr. Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M, Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and othrs, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah andS

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi and Son.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsey v Daya Virji, Soonderdas and Co.

(Continued from Col. 6)

praiseworthy in a high degree. The types he has studied must be pronounced to be the genuine article by any one who has had the slightest experience of them. Reading "Between Ourselves" many an Indian would feel his own process of disillusionment portrayed with striking fidelity to detail. But the peculiar excellence of this, as of others of Mr. Pickthall's works, lies in a thorough understanding of the Eastern mentality, which one is surprised to see in a mere Englishman. In the whole volume we found nothing more beautiful than the story of Melek,—a rich, young, high-placed Turkish lady, married to an old Turkish Field Marshal, whom she is willing to poison if need be in the cause of the nation, even though all the while she loves the old man with a love that not even her own brother and confederate could understand. Here was a character, which, we had fancied, could only be understood by those who had sympathised with the first anarchist sufferers in this country; but we admit Mr. Pickthall has marvellously succeeded in understanding such a bundle of contradictions as the youthfull, emotional, noble pioneers in the cause of a counery's freedom. If "Melek" is the most beautiful, "Derelict" is the most pathetic, "The Battle of the Trees" the most intriguing, Matter of Taste the most amusing

The publishers of the volume describe Mr. Pickthall as having "no European rival as a writer on the Near East." His work is certainly different from that of Pierre Loti, for example, in that Mr. Pickthall studies the type rather than the individual. His sympathy with the oriental mind enables him to render in beautiful English, more truly than any other writer, the Eastern idiom and imagery which no translation can reproduce. If the song in "At Cross Purposes" is a translation we are surprised at the address to the "Girls," it is rather unusual for peoples of the East. That however, is the only instance of its kind. And if there is any other blemish in this work, it may be that, at least in the eyes of the Indian reader, Mr. Pickthall's studies do not exhaust the types of Englishmen abroad. It is to be hoped his stay in this country would enrich the English literature, and incidentally improve the British understanding, of things foreign, by a revised, more accurate and more up-to-date picture of Joe Sedley or of Colonel Newcome. They are not all Bayards, nor even George Sandemans. The Englishmen portrayed in the present volume are creatures of idiosyncracies, more or less laughable, if only we could see the other side. But there are in the East Englishmen really evil, with a calculating, cold-blooded, remorseless disposition to evil, which needs to be shown up as only Mr. Pickthall can, without rancour, but also without idealising and varnishing. But perhaps this is wishing for the impossible. For Mr. Pickthall to have opportunities of first hand observation, in a British Residency in a Native State of India, for example, is, as things stand, almost inconceivable.

## "AS OTHERS SEE US."

### MARMADUKE PICKTHALL'S RECENT WORK

In this volume of sixteen short stories Mr. Pickthall has presented us with a picture of Englishmen in a light rarely appearing to the self-satisfied sons of Britain. The stories of Kipling or of Conan Doyle offer a picture of English character and Eastern mysticism which is scarcely distinguishable from mythology and charlatanry, though, of course, these writers, writing always in the vein of "Our Special Correspondents," must be taken to have good ground for the portraits they have sketched. Mr. Pickthall's plan is different. "Any one can tell the ring of false compliment" (Between Ourselves), he says. If so, any one can also tell the ring of genuineness and first hand observation which alone could give us George Sandeman or Stanley Jackson. Seven of these stories tell of Englishmen, their behaviour and institutions, as viewed through un-English eyes; seven more of their doings in their own country. Only two: Knights Errant and Melek, are tales of the Near East without a hint of comparison or contrast. But whether he talks of a hunt in England for a human being, under the belief that it must be an ape or at least a "Rooshian," (*His Majesty*), or of the modern chivalry of Arabia, (*Knights Errant*), or simply of "*A Matter of Taste*", he has contrived to remain wonderfully true to the title: "As Others See Us." Each gives a view from an angle not ordinarily assumed by the parties concerned; and yet the whole is quite disconcertingly real in spite of all the ridiculous absurdity of it.

It is in fact this characteristic which supplies the volume with its flashes of wit, which for sheer drollery, absurdity and withal reality, would be difficult to beat. Take for instance the explanation of the peculiarities of Snap by the headman of Kefr Ammeh:—

"The Omdeh of Kefr Ammeh, rising in his place, explained that Snap was not like other dogs, which never wash but wander to and fro, eating all manner of abominations. This dog, he said, performed ablutions twice a day, lived in a house, slept in a bed, and fed on bread and milk and and beans and onions *In all respects he was master's soul.*"

Only those who can recall their own explanation, given, say, some thirty years ago in an out of the way place in India, for such peculiarities of English doctors and nurses in the early days of the plague, could really appreciate all the humour of this oracle. And the beauty of it is that it is so wholly unconscious. Here is another instance from *Knights Errant*, "By the Koran, we are the best of Muslims—we pure-blooded Arabs. The Prophet, may God bless and keep him, came of us."

The village preacher muttered in his beard: "And that, by Allah, is the greatest Miracle."

There are scores of such gems throughout the book. But Mr. Pickthall's work has a value transcending the mere charm of novelists. "God knows what they think of us," asks George Sandeman, "or what they see us like with those queer eyes of theirs." It is the misfortune of the English people of to-day that, spoiled by continued prosperity, they simply do not trouble to see themselves as others might possibly see them, and so Burns's noble aspiration remains unrealised till a Pickthall ventures upon pen protrayal which in their self-satisfaction, it would be no surprise if the English people mistake for abominable caricature. But Mr. Pickthall is truly patriotic, and would not that the shadow of the Tsardom should lie any longer upon the British policy in the Near East; and hence his attempt at a restoration of good will between parties whom he would fain have be friends.

We are, however, not much concerned with the *arrière pensee*, if any, in this book, even though we cannot overlook the obvious moral of "Between Ourselves." Like a chaplet of pearls, which might possibly be also a talisman, we must consider this volume simply as a piece of art. As such it is frankly

(Continued in Col. 5)


WHEN LIVER CLOGS GIVE YOUR WHOLE SYSTEM A THOROUGH CLEANSING.

No need of visiting expensive hot springs even if you are wealthy. Prepare similar medicinal water at home, with the simple, inexpensive ingredients of compound prescribed below.

Once a year everyone should give his system a good, thorough cleansing to wash out the accumulation of impurities, acids and poisons in the blood and internal organs. Wealthy people are usually advised to visit some famous and expensive hot mineral spring. While there, the patient is obliged to drink large quantities of the medicinal water which, of course, flushes his system free of liver-and-kidney-clogging impurities, so he returns home feeling as though he had received a perfectly new set of blood-filtering, digestive and eliminative organs. This means strong, steady nerves, high vitality, clear skin, good colour and increased efficiency, both physical and mental. But visiting famous health resorts is expensive in cash outlay, loss of time from business, and inconvenience. Save your money, time and trouble. Simply get a few ounces of the refined *Alkia Saltrates* compound (powder-form) and dissolve a level teaspoonful in plain water. Drink before breakfast and also during the day. Being highly concentrated, two or three tumblerfuls a day will be sufficient, instead of the two or three quarts of the diluted water that you would have to drink at a mineral spring in order to obtain sufficient of the medicinal elements. All chemists would have the refined *Alkia Saltrates* in stock. This is the registered name of a compound which must conform to a certain standard of strength and purity, therefore you are sure to get a reliable preparation when you ask for this. Its cost is slight.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

| | Arr. H. | Arr. M. | Dep. H. | Dep. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail .. .. | 17 | 0 | 12 | 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) | 13 | 15 | 21 | 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 | 0 | 15 | 30 |
| Madras Mail .. .. | 8 | 40 | 21 | 20 |
| Poona Mail .. .. | 11 | 40 | 14 | 45 |
| Inter. 3rd Poona Express | 12 | 15 | 14 | 10 |
| Poona Express .. .. | 19 | 50 | 7 | 50 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Madras Fast Pass. .. | 21 | 40 | 8 | 15 |

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Bomlay (Colaba.) Arr. H. | Arr. M. | Dep. H. | Dep. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail | 13 | 35 | 16 | 0 |
| Gujarat Mail .. .. | 11 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| Delhi Express .. .. | 6 | 30 | 20 | 55 |
| Kathiawar Express .. | 7 | 45 | 21 | 35 |
| Express .. .. .. | 21 | 40 | 7 | 5 |

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of the 1st instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m on the 3rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Shanker Krishnaji Pupala is standing as a candidate for co-option to the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes to us to say that he is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation by co-option

Mr. K. S. Thackeray is standing as a candidate for co-option for the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In connection with the election by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of a representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation under the new Municipal Act the following are the candidates:—

(1) Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, (2) Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and (3) Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth.

Voting will take place in the office of the Chamber (Shale Building, 20, Bank Street, Fort), on Thursday, the 8th instant, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.), when members of the Chamber may record their votes.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HIRA BAG DHARMASHALA.

272 Dig. Jains, 65 Sw. Jains, 520 Hindus, in total 857, passengers took advantage of Hira Bag Dharmashala in January, 1923, and 128 Dig. Jains, 65 Sw. Jains, 675 Hindus, in total 868 new patients, and 3,587 old patients were treated in Ailak Pannalalji Hira Bag Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna each if rich, and quite free of charge if poor, in January, 1923.

## "SWARAJYA."

The weekly edition of "Swarajya" (Madras) is being issued from February onwards containing all the leading articles and notes appearing in the daily edition, select special articles important news of the week, Indian and foreign, and other items of South Indian interest. The subscription is, Rs. 10 per year including postage.

## CHIKITSAK SAMUHA, BOMBAY.

At the 9th annual general meeting of the members of the Chikitsak Samuha, Bombay, held on the 28th January, 1923, the annual report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922, were adopted and the following members were elected to the Committee of Management for the year 1923-24:—Messrs. (1) V. A. Dabholkar, (2) D. R. Wagle, (3) V. B. Sukthankar, (4) S. L. Kapdi, (5) S. A. Kanvinde, (6) S. V. Bharne, (7) Y. G. Bhandari, (8) A. V. Sakhardande, (9) M. A. Dalvi, (10) K. D. Pai, (11) D. R. Rege and (12) D. P. Wagh. Messrs. Raoji Vithal Rege and Bhagwantrao Mangesh Bondse were appointed hon. auditors for the ensuing year.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

## PROF. P. M. BUCK'S LECTURE.

Prof. P. M. Buck, M.A., of the University of Nebraska, U. S. A., will deliver the fifth and last lecture of his course of lectures on Social and Political Ideas in American Literature in the Convocation Hall of the University to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Lincoln." The lecture is open to the public.

## MASS MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road, near Daryasthan Lane, Habib Chawl Maidan, today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m., when Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, K. F. Khadilkar and others will speak on 'The Gaya Congress and Mandvi's Duty" Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

## BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office at Hornby Road, Sari Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

## F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at the head office (Ghaswala Building, near Poibavadi, Parel) at 9 p.m.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

It has been decided to hold a mass meeting of the students of the Bombay University in the Convocation Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., in order to consider the draft proposals for establishing an Inter-Collegiate Association in Bombay. Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad has kindly consented to preside. The Minister of Education and the principals of the various colleges have promised to be present. All interested in the movement are earnestly requested to attend.

## BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amount to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

Miss Dolly Jeevanlal Bhagat, Santa Cruz ..... Rs. 5

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## CONVICTED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhakre charged Krishna Tivka and Amirbux Roshanalli with being in possession of opium weighing 1 lb. and 14 oz. valued at Rs. 75 without a license.

Mr. Vijaykar, (Junior) appeared for the second accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on Saturday noon Customs peon No. 168 saw the first accused entering the Alexandra Dock followed by the second accused and going on board the s. s. "Quilca." The peon followed them and searched the first accused when opium was found with him. On being questioned he pointed out the second accused as the owner of the opium. Mr. Gordon, Preventive Officer, who made enquiries in the case found out that accused No. 2 had nothing to do with the opium and had gone to the ship to see a friend.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty and stated that accused No. 2 gave him the packet of opium in a lavatory on the road to carry with him. Accused No. 2 pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to suffer one month's hard labour and ordered accused No. 2 to be discharged.

## CLERK CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Somji charged Dossabhoy Sorabji Kakaria, a Customs Clerk of Messrs. Wise Robinson and Hughes with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 517.

The facts of the case are that the accused was entrusted with the sum by his masters between the 27th and 30th of January last, which he misappropriated. He was subsequently arrested at the Customs Office by an employee of the firm and made over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy saying that he lost the amount in races. As this was his first offence and as he had made good the whole amount, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer two months' hard labour.

## ALLEGED STABLE NUISANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Stalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, continued the hearing of an application made by Mr. L. R. Mallandine, Senior Judicial Clerk of the Bombay Presidency Magistrates for an order against the Municipal Commissioner, directing him to refrain from granting a license to Ali Mahomed Saleh Mahomed for erecting certain stables at Mazagaon, or to cancel it if granted.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner while Messrs. S. G. Velnkar and Mr. N. N. Saher, Barristers-at-Law appeared for the applicant.

Lieut.-Col. Earnest Fredrick Gordon Tucker, Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital deposed that he knew the applicant and at his request witness visited twice certain stables situated at Love Lane, Mazagaon. He had made a report about them and after visiting them he altered his opinion from that expressed in the report that the stables were in a more unsatisfactory state than they were when he visited the place on the 10th of March, 1922. Now he found the stables all round the house quite insanitary and there was no effective drainage there. The water was stagnated with wet straw and dung. There were eight latrines in the north-West corner of the compound. Rubbish was lying all round. There was a smell of decomposing urine all through the passages between the stables. The condition of the stables when he visited them were calculated to promote malaria in the neighbourhood, diseased conveyed by flies such as cholera, contamination of food and also caused plomaine poison, also breeding of rats. The presence of rats was liable to bring plague in the house.

To the Court, witness said he would most certainly call the existence of the stables in question a nuisance to the inhabitants of the bungalow and of the locality.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle said for seven years he was a Presidency Magistrate. He had delivered over charge that day and retired. He knew the house in which the applicant resided. It was surrounded by stables to his horror. Ever since he went to live in Kathi Baugh, he and his family were perfectly immune from sickness. He suffered very severely from enlargement of tonsils. Since February last there had been constant sickness in his house. On one occasion he was not positive of the date but it was during the last year when everybody in his house was down with fever, in a moment of temper he wrote a strong letter to the Municipal Commissioner. He got a reply.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

## RASH TAXI-DRIVER FINED RS. 200.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. G. K. Khairaz, delivered judgment in the case in which R. G. A. Hill, European taxi-driver, who was charged with driving his motor-car in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human safety on the 7th ultimo.

The accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate while convicting the accused observed that in a case like that he would have been perfectly justified in sending the accused to jail, but in view of his services during the Boer and the last Great wars and as that was his first offence, he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

## LAWRENCE STATUE ACTIVITIES POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

It is understood that at the earnest solicitation of the Municipal Commissioners, the City Congress Committee has decided to postpone their activities in connection with the removal of the Lawrence Statue till 18th March when the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and conviction will be celebrated and a hartal will be observed.

## MORE MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

Mr. Bhuskute, Mulshi Satyagraha originator has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and six months' simple if good conduct security be not given. Six others have been sentenced from four to six months' rigorous plus six months' simple imprisonment if security be not given. Mr. Tapidas Sanghwi, Mr. Ramkrishnadas Maharaj, Ratnagiri Congress worker Mr. Apte, Mr. Kelker and eleven others from three to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The next Satyagraha date has been fixed on the Mahashiweratri Day the 13th February.

# CORONER'S COURTS.

## DEATH FROM STABBING.

On Saturday night a quarrel occurred between two Mahomedans named Ibrahim Tajmohmed and Mohmed over a small sum of money which developed into a scuffle and ended in a fatal injury to Ibrahim.

It appeared that Ibrahim owed Mohmed Rs. 9 as victoria fare for the last two months. On Saturday night Mohmed met Ibrahim at Kamatipura and demanded the money. From words they came to blows when it is alleged Ibrahim received a stab wound on the left side of the chest of which he died in J. J. Hospital. Medical evidence showed that death was due to peritonitis following wounds in the intestines.

The jury returned a verdict of death from stab wounds inflicted with a knife during a quarrel by one Mohmed who had not been traced.

## CARTMAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY.

On Saturday afternoon a bullock cart was being loaded with timber on the Victoria Road and one Abdulla was counting the pieces of timber while his cousin Kalpi Amir (35) was standing by him. While they were busy counting the timber a motor lorry driven by Rahimudin loaded with cotton bales came up and knocked down Kalpi. A wheel passed over him and he died before he could be removed to a hospital.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by Kalpi having been knocked over by a motor lorry driven in a rash and negligent manner by Rahimudin.

## A FATAA CASE OF ASSAULT.

On Sunday morning at about 4-30 a.m. one Oka Rama (30) residing in a hut at Arthur Road went to a field not far from his hut when he suddenly raised a cry. When his wife and brother went to his assistance Oka said he had been assaulted with fists by some person. Oka died soon after the incident.

The Coroner held on inquest on Oka's body and after the body was identified adjourned further hearing.

## TRAM CAR FATALITY.

On the 15th of December last at about 6-45 p.m. two tram cars were going in opposite directions at Sandhurst Road, when Bhiku Tukaram (30), while running across the road came between the two trams. He was knocked down by the one and run over by the other. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his condition grew worse and he died on Friday.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## LABOURER CRUSHED UNDER SLEEPER.

On Friday afternoon a number of labourers were engaged in carrying sleepers in the G. I. P. Railway wharf at Haji Bunder, when Keroo Hariba (35) a labourer, dropped his cap. When he bent down to pick it up a sleeper fell on him killing him on the spot.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## FIRE ON FRERE ROAD.

### LOSSES ESTIMATED AT RS. 50,000.

A serious fire broke out in the early part of Saturday morning in Clubwala House situate at Frere Road. The building is a six storeyed one occupied by Parsi families of not less than 200 souls, while the ground floor was used as godown of rubber articles, etc. Promptly the fire engines of different stations repaired to the scene and after three hours of continuous effort put out the fire by 5 a.m. One officer and three lascars were badly injred while doing their duty. The lascars were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The cause of fire is not known. The damage is estimated to the extent of Rs. 50,000. Fortunately no life was lost, although fire broke out while the residents of the building were asleep.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The market opened with a stronger feeling for Clive and Howrah in sympathy with Hessians, but later on in the day the opening prices were not maintained and fluctuations were within narrow limits. Towards the close a steadier tone prevailed and a few transactions were recorded in coal shares at about previous levels. Cottons were slightly easier in the absence of enquiry. The tea and miscellaneous sections came in for poor support and most of the stocks unusually dealt in comprised the list of the day's small turnover. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5½ per cent War Bonds (1928) 99/11 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 99/8, 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 99/8.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1210.

Railways:—Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway pref 73/8.

Cotton:—Lunbar 290, Kesoram 8/6.

Jute:—Benjamin 4/5 discount, Clive 35/4, Howrah 42/12, Kelvin 730, Kinnison 894/8, Lansdowne 296, Nuddea 46/12, Reliance 49.

Coal:—Bengal Coal 780, Bokaro Ramghur 39, Central Kurkend 20/4, Gopalichuck 9/10, Industry 15/4, Jainty Central 12, Lakurk 25/8, Pench Valley 32/12, Raneegunge 52, Stardard 72/4, Sudamdih 10/12, Talcher 8/6.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cement 3, Dacca Electric 11/10, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 1/2, Hare Pipe 1/2, Indian Iron and Steels 52/8, Indian Galvanizing 2/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 4/9, Marshalls India Ltd 6/4, Peace Slipway 1/10, Russa Engineering pref 25, Alpha General Insurance annas 7, Behar Rice 3, British India Corporation ord 8/10, Howrah Oil 13, Midnapore Zemindary 113.

Tea:—Rutema 8/4, Tezpore 8/8, Dalhousie Property 80.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirteen-thirty-two pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and seven-sixteenth pence.

## A NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

An informal meeting of the Madrasees resident in Bombay was held on Sunday at Dadar with the object of forming themselves into a Political Association to carry on vigorously the Congress work in Bombay, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presiding. After preliminary discussions on the various phases of the Association, it was resolved that the Association should be named "Akhila Dravida Rashtrya Sangham", and two provisional Secretaries and a Committee to frame rules and regulations were appointed. It is expected that another meeting will be held in the course of a week to fix up a definite programme of work.

# "EXPERIMENT IN SWARAJ."

## CHINA'S POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

At the Wilson College Hall Mr. T. Z. Koo, Secretary of the World's Students Christian Federation, delivered a lecture on "China- An Experiment in Swaraj", Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. Koo said he was a travelling Secretary the World's Students Christian Federation and he wanted to study the situation here at first hand. Since coming to India he had found that the word Swaraj had many different meanings, but he was using it as meaning self-Government. Both the large size and population of China were rather a liability than an asset for the country. For forty centuries China was a monarchy and it was a republic only since 1912. He was going to give them first sketch of the history of China. Secondly of the events that had taken place since 1912 and the incidents during the twelve years, so that they could get a proper prospective. Thirdly a conception of the forces beneath the surface which they would never hear in the newspapers or books, but which, they would feel in China, were developing beneath the surface and which were fundamental in the history of China.

### HISTORY OF CHINA.

The lecturer then briefly sketched the history of old China and said it was always the belief of Chinese people that they were the most powerful and wise people and they considered other people to be not so much civilised as they themselves were. Coming to the modern times he said there arose in China in 1911 a small body of people who raised the standard of revolt and the movement swept over the country and it was a successful movement. In various provinces the people succeeds in forcing the Viceroys to declare their independence and to form their own Governments and the Central Government was thus in a peculiar position. It was a Central Government, but had no provinces to govern, and it did not cause them much trouble to induce the Manchu dynasty to retire from Government! There was a little blood-shed here and there but it was of a minor character. The dynasty retired and it was given a good pension. There was very little fighting, all things considered. When they got a republic there was a serious development, for when the Manchu Government retired they had left a large number of officials who were entirely dependent on Government for their rice-balls, from generation to generation. These officials found that their bread was gone, and finding it out they formed an organisation and appointed Yuan Shi Kai as their head. That clique was pushed forward by the Mandarin class, and the struggle was to secure the presidency. The younger generation put forward Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and the old-party put forward Yuan Shi Kai. Dr. Sun was appointed president but he was forced by his rival to resign, and Yuan became president of the republic; very soon after he proclaimed himself Emperor of China. The second stage of the struggle was round the Chinese constitution. In that struggle the question was, where should the power of the Executive Government be placed? Should it be placed in the hands of the President, or in the hands of the Cabinet. The new party said that the power should be in the hands of the Cabinet so that it could be responsible to Parliament which latter again could be responsible to the electorate. The President said that the powers was to lay in his own hands. After the struggle had gone on for some time the power was placed in the hands of the Cabinet. But Yuan who had soldiers to back him soon overthrew the Parliament. This went on for some time and one of the general of Yuan wanted to overthrow him as he had done an unconstitutional act and ha got very powerful at the same time. He had started a struggle and it was called the fight between the South and the North. It was not a fact that the struggle was between the South and the North. Yuan quickly supressed the revolt and during the years he ruled he placed his trusty generals as military governors in the various provinces. He soon declared himself Emperor and the people tried the same method with him as they had tried with the Manchu dynasty, that was to say they isolated the Central Government. Then he had to come to terms, but fortunately for the country he died soon. The fight that was going on for the last four or five years was the struggle for power and not for any principle. It went on for a long time and it came to an end by the process of natural elimination. When General after General died, there was no one to fight for until there remained only three or four generals. That natural process of elimination must go for some years more to have complete peace in that country. Through that period the struggle was between the old Mandarin class and the new revolutionary class.

### RELATIONS OF CHINA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Coming to the relations of China with other countries he said that three countries with which China had to do much, were, America, England and Japan. The policy of America was open door policy for her trade and the trade of other countries. She wanted the same opportunity to trade as other countries. She never interfered with the internal political struggle. Then came Great Britain who was anxious to maintain peace and quiet in China so that her own trade might not suffer. (Laughter.) Her policy of peace in China was to find a strong man, who would keep the country quiet by every means in his power. (Laughter.) So that in the first period England found herself helping Yuan in an informal way. Japan's position was quite different. It was a small country and she lacked raw materials like iron and coal. Her policy was to keep China weak and divided, so that she could draw on her raw material, so that Japan not only supported strong men but also weak men. (Laughter.)

### THE VARIOUS MODERN FORCES.

The lecturer then spoke of the various modern forces of fundamental importance which operated in China below the surface. They were now in a parliamentary stage They were going to develop a strong autonomous provincial government so that they could federate in a Central Government. In the provinces they were now working for two things. The people in the provinces would have the right to elect their own governors, who were formerly military men sent down by the Central Government, who used the larger part of the revenues for military purposes. The second demand was that the taxation should be in the full control of the assembly. That movement had succeeded in at least two provinces, and they had their own governors. He hoped they would go on in that direction and make further progress.

### PEOPLES' ORGANISATIONS.

Then he referred to the peoples' organisations like the Chambers of Commerce in China which had banded themselves together in a National Chamber of Commerce. Then there was the Bankers' Association for banks had sprung all over China and it was a powerful body. Then again there were the teachers and professors of colleges who had joined together and formed a powerful organisation. Then there was the Labour Union. They called it now the divine right of labour, instead of the divine right of kings. Then again there was the civic union—an organisation of the shops in particular streets for offensive and defensive purposes. Those three powerful organisations, namely, the Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Association and the Educational Association sent their own representative to the Washington Conference who did splendid work there to protect the interests of China, as against that of the Government. The student class in China was a powerful class and they had organised themselves into a Students' Patriotic Union. It had driven away three traitors from the country and done other useful service. They had now taken to social service work and they were doing splendid service to the country. Then there were the foreign returned students who generally went to Peking and sought a Government job, while the country required their services badly. Now these men returned to their provinces and helped the people to organise themselves, etc., and never went to Peking. Concluding he said that China owed this spirit of unity to the teachings of Christ. He was not saying that because he was a Christian, but because he really thought so. Christ had thought them to serve, without any thought of self.

Mr. Natarajan said there was a great contrast between this country and China, and each had wide and immense influence over the other. Only these two civilisations had lived upto date. There was much intercourse between China, India and Japan in ancient times, and naturally they felt immense sympathy with China in her struggle. He thanked the lecturer for his very fine lecture.

# WORKING COMITTEE.

## WHY MOULANA ABUL KALAM RESIGNED.

The "Rashtra Sevaka" edited by Mr. J. M. Mehta, which was responsible for first spreading the news of Mahatmaji's Melancholia, has published under bold headlines the terms of an alleged compromise proposal and states that on account of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's obstinate opposition the proposal fell through and that in consequence Moulana Abul Kalam Azad tendered his resignation as member of the Working Committee. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the matter Mr. Rajagopalacha iar who was in a hurry to leave for Madras said that Mr. Das and he had agreed that none of the compromise proposals should be put in the public press and he was surprised to learn that a misleading and wholly inaccurate account was published in a paper edited by a responsible member of Mr. Das' Party. He felt, under the circumstances, now compelled to publish the letter of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad tendering his resignation. Mr. Rajagopalachariar furthe said that the terms put in the "Rashtra Sevak" are not what Moulana Azad put as a compromise proposal. His terms were quite different and were accepted by the Working Committee and fell through only because the other party could not accept them.

The following is the Moulana's letter of resignation—the Rashtra Sevak's report is absolutely wrong.

To

The Secretary, All-India Congress Committee.

Dear Sir,

After my release from the jail on the 4th January, to our utter misfortune, I found a deep gulf of division created amongst us. I realise that my first duty should be to bring about harmony and unity of action. Since then I am striving hard to bring about this end.

During my absence in jail, the All-India Congress Committee has elected me a member of its Working Committee, but I think that in this capacity, as a member of the Working Committee, I will not be able to perform the work I have undertaken. Unfortunately the division is created, and for one, who is trying to patch up these differences, it is necessary to work quite independently and apart from both the parties. Consequently I regret to place this letter before you as my resignation and cease to be a member of the Working Committee.

Allow me to say this much too, that the spirit and sincerity, with which the members of the Working Committee have accepted my proposition, is the conclusive proof of their readiness to come to a harmonious settlement and unity of action. It is true that at first all the members of the Committee were not one for a compromise, and some of them were strongly opposed to it, but on my appeal to them for this unity, they, instead of pressing their points any further unanimously accepted my proposal. I am confident that when one party has shown such an amicable spirit the other party would welcome it in the same spirit.

## WHY GANDHI IS IN JAIL?

### BECAUSE HE SAID!

### FOR COUNCILWALLAS ONLY,

Moulvi Kutubuddin Khan Rocky writes from Poona:—

"There is one God for us all, whether we seek Him through the Koran, the Bible, the Zendavesta, the Talmud or the Gita, and He is the God of Truth and Love. I have no interest in life except to prove my faith in this conviction. I cannot hate an Englishman or anyone else; my religion demands from me that I love him, as I love myself."

Thus says, a great thinker, whose faith is strong, and whose vision is unimpaired.

Do not vote: Why?

The Government wants a fresh lease, under the cloak of the people's consent, to continue its irresponsible career of repression, in effect it wants to delude the people to perpetuate a system under which the tragedy of Jallianwalla Bagh was possible. Think twice before you vote for this system. The new councils are like gilded pills. They have been so devised as to delude the poor voters.

What the new Councils cannot do:- The new Councils can not prevent:—

1.—A repetition of the Khilafat injustice and the Punjab crime.

2.—Indian troops from being employed in keeping in subjugation other nations.

3.—Indian moneys from being spent in aiding British Imperialism and foreign wars of aggression.

What the New Council can do.—The new Councils prevent:—

1.—The attainment of real and immediate Swaraj. No power has been given to the Councils to vote for increase of responsibility for full Swaraj. 2.—Our economic freedom 3.—Our moral and material uplift 4.—Our inherent-right to be a free people. What is the use then, of voting?

What it means not to vote—Every vote not given to the Councils, means a vote for Swaraj, a vote in favour of the nation's determination for full power and responsibility, a vote for the political and economic emancipation of India, a vote for national Honour, Liberty and Freedom.

# PATHAN TERRORISM.

## CORPORATION DISCUSSES QUESTION.

### ARMING OF CITIZENS SUGGESTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the question of Pathan terrorism was discussed at some length, and it was proposed that more licenses for fire arms should be given to the public, by representing the matter to Government.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

'That in view of the repeated dacoities committed in the City and the suburbs, the Corporation respectfully begs to draw the attention of the Government once again, to the urgent necessity of strengthening the police force both in the City and the suburbs and providing the arms for the suburban police for the safety of the people living there. 2. That the President be requested to forward this resolution to Government for their information and action.'

He complained that there was some unwillingness on the part of the people to go to Matunga and such places on account of Pathan terrorism.

Dr. Batliwalla thought it was worth while sending a representation to Government when the budget was being discussed so that provision might be made accordingly.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the moffussil members of the Council had refused on additional grant for police as they did not know the local conditions. But the City was expanding in all directions and the police force was inadequate.

Mr. Jmanadas Mehta said, in the suburbs people lived in perpetual danger and the police force was not at all sufficient to protect the people. The suburbs rather acted like a frontier and the houses were so much apart from each other that it was impossible to protect them even with an adiquate police force. The only remedy was to give the people the use of fire-arms so that they could protect themselves. He moved an amendment that permission to possess arms should freely be given to residents in the suburbs.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said he did not think the proposition moved would meet the case. The police force was not only insufficient but it was inefficient. If the efficiency was improved he thought even the present force was quite enough for the purpose. There was a good deal to be said about the distribution of the police force in the City. They found the police in places where they were not required, as for instance at public meetings, and they were not found in places like Matunga where Pathans were roaming freely. The only proper method of meeting the situation was to distribute fire arms freely and then the complaint would be removed. Besides, he found a large number of policemen without any work. There was a large mounted police force which was always lying idle in the central part of the town. If those men were employed for patrolling in the northern parts of the town where there were Pathans, this sort of terrorism would be removed, and he hoped his suggestion would be taken into consideration. Instead of keeping these mounted men only for ceremonial occasions they should be asked to do patrolling work. Calcutta had taken the right step in recommending the abolition of the Governor's body-guard. They should do the same thing in Bombay also, and the police force should be increased. If Government were not able to defend the public, they should give the public an opportunity of defending themselves.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that respectable members of the public should be allowed to possess arms not only to defend themselves, but to help the Government in case of emergencies. He also complained about the large licensing fee charged.

Dr. Javle supported.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said the public bodies themselves employed a large number of Pathans, and the police could not arrest these men as long as they were not vagronts. He therefore, advised the public bodies to dismis these men, so that the Commissioner of Police might send them out of Bombay. He moved an amendment to that effect. The Commissioner said there were decent Pathans, as there were decent Colonials like himself. No man who wanted to help the authorities in case of dacoities etc., was refused to a license, and the Police Commissioner was not likely to refuse one.

Mr. H. G. Cocke said the roads were being patrolled by the police at night.

Mr. P. J. Morzaban said some of the Pathans were thoroughly trustworthy.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said that a son of Sir P. M. Mehta who had applied for a license could not get it without considerable trouble. He knew of other such instances, and it was not correct to say that license was given away freely.

The amendment of Mr. J. M. Mehta was adopted.

The following letter from the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Council of Women, was recorded after some discussion:—

The Women's Council feels that the time has come when women should be more directly represented on the Municipal Corporation and it would urge upon you the desirability of doing all in your power to have women nominated as members of the Corporation. Under the new Act the newly elected members have the right to nominate an additional number of members and we would ask that *at least two women* should be included in that number. It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the advantages that would accrue from the presence of women on the Coporation and the successful work already done by women on the Education Sub-Committee is we consider a guarantee of their ability to do the more important work of the larger body. In the event of this request being granted, the Women's Council is prepared to submit names of women who would be suitable for this office.

The Corporation then adjourned.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Tuesday, February 6, 1923.*

## THE LAUSANNE BREAKDOWN.

What has happened at Lausanne? Sunday February 4th was the day fixed in Lord Curzon's ultimatum when the Turks must either agree to sign the draft treaty or take the consequences. Late on Sunday night we received a message from our special correspondent at Lausanne (dated Feb. 4-12 noon) in which he said that "in a few minutes Ismet will present his counter-proposal," and also that the French delegation seemed to have been intimidated by Lord Curzon. The whole tone of the message was despondent and seemed to indicate despair of peaceful settlement. Some twenty minutes later came a second message, asking us not to print the first till further notice. What had happened in the interval? Had some important person come to Ismet Pasha at the last minute with an offer which made it unnecessary for him to hand in his counter-project for the treaty? Again a few minutes later came a Reuter's telegram announcing that the Turkish delegation had agreed to sign the treaty and—which is even more astonishing—were willing to *negociate with Britain* on the question of Mosul. Considering that Lord Curzon had repeatedly declared to Ismet Pasha that it was utterly impossible for Britain to negociate with Turkey in the case of Mosul, having formally referred that question to the judgment of the Council of the League of Nations, this last announcement was indeed surprising, and if true would seem a cynical announcement to the world of a fact the world has all along suspected, i.e. that the so-called League of Nations is little better than an altruistically coloured cloak for British policy, to be donned or laid aside as England pleases. On the other hand Lord Curzon's reference of a question to the League of Nations without the consent of the principal party to that question, who is not a member of the League and has no official knowledge of the League's existence, struck us from the first as an absurd proceeding, manifestly *ultra vires* of his lordship. Possibly, we thought, the Council of the League of Nations, on which there are some international jurists, may have told him so, or he himself may have awakened tardily to a perception of the fact. However that might be, it seemed to us that to represent the willingness of the Turkish delegation to negociate with Britain on the question of Mosul as a great concession on the part of Turkey was an evident mistake on Reuter's part. Turkey was always ready to negociate direct with Britain about Mosul; it was Britain who dragged in, first the Allies and then the League of Nations with the object of evading the plain issue between Turkey and England. Therefore, Turkey's willingness to negociate with England (as announced by Reuter), implying England's readiness to negociate with Turkey, was a concession not by Turkey but by England.

That concessions on a large scale had been made or offered by England, we could not but believe, reading that Reuter's telegram in conjunction with our correspondent's messages aforesaid. The Turks at noon on Sunday were upon the point of handing in their counter-project Something had happened between noon and 12-30 p.m. to make them change their mind. We could only conjecture what that something was and opine that it could hardly have been anything unfavourable to the cause of Turkey, since the Turks were at the time, apparently, prepared for rupture. No one could be more glad than we should have been if it had proved eventually that Lord Curzon had concluded his long series of affronts and menaces to Turkey and Islam by a really generous and sympathetic gesture tending to obliterate the memory of those affronts, and definitely breaking with the cruel and unrighteous policy which has been the cause of so much devastation, so much misery, in Eastern lands.

But on Monday morning we were quite bewildered, for we received a cablegram from Reuter's Agency (dated Feb. 4.) which said "The Lausanne Conference has broken down on the question of the Capitulations," almost simultaneously with another from our Special Correspondent (dated Feb. 4, 10-35 p.m.) stating that the Turkish counter-proposal was so conciliatory in tone that it had been very favourably received and that part of the peace treaty was likely to be signed at any minute. How a rupture on the Judicial Capitulations, after the very conciliatory Turkish proposal to engage five European legal advisers from neutral countries, can be justified it is hard to see; but it now seems certain that a rupture has occurred; and the proceeding is of a piece with the rest of Lord Curzon's conduct at Lausanne. There can be no doubt but that the world's opinion, to which his lordship has so often and so feelingly appealed, will heartily condemn his lordship's action; and it may be that such condemnation, may yet penetrate to his intelligence and even yet produce a change of attitude averting war, the end, it seems, for which he has been striving so tenaciously. The pretext he has chosen for a rupture, which may prove more ruinous to England than to Turkey, appears to us too frivolous to be admitted by a thinking man.

## "SPIN AND WEAVE."

The lack of faith in the Khaddar movement betrayed by Deshbandhu Das in his recent speeches is unfortunate. We do not doubt that Deshbandhu Das honestly believes that the method of wrecking the Councils will bring the country nearer the goal of Swaraj than the prosecution of the Khaddar programme; but when he tries to show that non-cooperation within the Councils is consistent with the boycott policy the Congress has pursued for the last two years in the case of schools, courts and foreign cloth, the Deshbandhu reveals himself in the role of the advocate. The country has been asked to boycott schools, courts and foreign cloth shops, precisely in the same sense as it has been asked to boycott the Councils with a view to undermine the bed-rock of moral authority of the Councils claiming a representative character. Is not the trade in foreign cloth still continuing and will it not continue so long as there are people who do not believe in the efficacy of the Khaddar movement? Just as foreign cloth shops exist and will continue to exist, so will the Councils flourish so long as there are voters prepared to vote for the candidates. How are Deshbandhu Das and his supporters going to wreck the Councils when they cannot "wreck" the foreign cloth markets? The one is as impossible as the other and equally impracticable. The only course left open to all advocates of boycott is to sap the strength of these agencies, which they derive, in the case of the foreign cloth shops, from the consumers of foreign cloth and, in the case of the Councils, from the voters. Let the whole country or at least the overwhelming majority of its people refrain from exercising their votes and the Councils will lose their representative character and the world, if it cares to know the truth,—and Deshbandhu Das seems exceedingly concerned with the public opinion of the world,—will know that the Councils do not represent the people. Supposing the Non-Cooperators after seeking election succeed in capturing a number of seats and supposing the Government refuse to listen to them, how are they going to non-cooperate? Will they not again pick up the thread of the the constructive programme from where they left it at the Gaya Congress? Should they not, therefore, avoid this wasteful method which is bound to prove detrimental to the interests of the country?

But it is not so much the question of Council-entry with which we are concerned at present as Deshbandhu Das' lack of faith in the efficacy of the Khaddar programme. Deshbandhu Das asked in a speech the other day: "Was it (spirituality) to get away from the world and engage themselves in nothing more than spinning and weaving?" And he himself replied: "He did not believe in that method. He believed in spinning and weaving, but he did not believe that they should shut all the windows of their national life and keep only one window open, for they must take care that darkness would not overwhelm them." It is not true that the Congress has asked the people to shut all the windows of their national life. However, the light borrowed from the Councils cannot illumine the darkness of which Deshbandhu Das complains and, after all his efforts, we are afraid, he will be left to grope his way in the darkness, the dim but sufficient light of the Charkha having been previously rejected by him. Mahatma Gandhi insisted that the full prosecution of the Khaddar programme was bound to result in Swaraj. The effect of a vigorous prosecution of that programme, besides fostering the growth of cottage industries, will be marvellous, in that it will, by making India self-supporting, free her from the economic domination of Lancashire which has a dominant voice in the Government of England. The efforts of Deshbandhu Das to discard the Charkha in the futile pursuit of Councils with a heterogeneous body of followers, some of whom are for "undiluted Non-Cooperation in Councils," and others for "Responsive Cooperation," is likely to inflict an irreparable blow to the unity of the country, indefinitely postponing its political emancipation. There is a well-known Sanskrit verse which says: "Do not neglect the certain in the hope of securing the uncertain. The uncertain is elusive while the certain has already slipped away." This is the time to grasp the certain and if the opportunity is allowed to pass without making full use of it, the poverty of faith Deshbandhu Das himself suffers from may pervade the whole country; and the difficulty of lifting the people from the mire of despair will be insurmountable even for him. Let him, therefore, strike while the iron is hot.

## THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Swami Shraddhanand's resolve to devote the rest of his life to the cause of the uplifting of the "Untouchables" of this country is worthy of the man and every one, Indian or otherwise, who feels for these unfortunate victims of the Hindu caste system, will wish the Swami god-speed in his mission. It is but meet that on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, who had laboured more strenously than any other Indian of the Nineteenth Century for the betterment of the lot of the untouchables, a present day leader of the Arya Samaj like Swami Shraddhanand should take upon himself the unfinished task of his master. It is unfortunate that in the mid distractions, the supreme importance of the removal of the ages-long curse of "untouchability" from this country should have been lost sight of by the majority of Congressmen at the present day. Mahatma Gandhi, so long as he was free to move about, never lost an opportunity to emphasise the truth that one of the first essentials of Swaraj is the removal of this curse. He again and again pointed out that there is not and there never has been any sanction of religion in untouchability. On the other hand, he always termed it a device of Satan and called upon his countrymen to remove the blot for ever from Indian society. He wrote in "Young India": "We must treat them as our blood brothers as they are in fact. We must return to them the inheritance of which we have robbed them. And this must not be the act of a few English knowing reformers merely, but it must be a conscious voluntary effort on the part of the masses. We may not wait till eternity for this much belated reformation. We must aim at bringing it about within this year of grace, probation, preparation, and tapasya. *It is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.*" We have italicized the last sentence to show what importance the Mahatmaji attached to the necessity of the carrying out of the reform. How have his countrymen and countrywomen responded to the incessant appeal of their leader and how has the Congress itself discharged its responsibility towards the "Untouchables?" There is no gainsaying the fact that since the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, the question has been relegated more and more to the background. But the spirit of the great saint behind the iron bars of Yeravda will warn his countrymen that until the nation as a whole make a definite and tangible effort to redress the wrongs of the five crores of their brethren who are being treated as no better than lepers or dogs, the goal of Swaraj they are striving after will remain elusive as ever.

The removal of untouchability is one of the items in the constructive programme of Bardoli and its completion is as essential to the success of the struggle for Swaraj as the other items, such as Hindu-Moslem-Jew-Parsi-Christian unity and the clothing of the nation in Khaddar. All Congressmen, whether they belong to the majority or minority party, must recognise that unless the one-sixth portion of the nation which is at present submerged in unutterable poverty and ignorance is uplifted and made to take its rightful place in the nation, real Swaraj, such as the truly independent and progressive nations of the world enjoy, will not be possible of attainment in India. Swami Shraddhanand has appealed for a lakh of rupees and volunteers to enable him to carry out his mission. The amount is a small one, looking to the magnitude of the task, but it should not at all be difficult for the countrymen of Swami Shraddhanand to subscribe the amount and many times over, if necessary. The cause must enlist the sympathy of every Indian, irrespective of race and creed and every effort should be made to supplement the labours of the Swami, so that the day of the emancipation of this country from the evil of untouchability may be hastened. In this connection we would appeal to all Indians who feel for these unfortunate countrymen of theirs, to extend their active sympathy also to the Depressed Classes Mission of India, which for the past several years has been labouring hard for the amelioration of the lot of the "untouchable".

## Notes of the Day

**Racial Distinctions.**

We shall be surprised to hear that there is any sane Indian, with a grain of self-respect, who believes that racial equality is secured between Europeans and Indians by the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee which have just been made public. We are told that the Committee have sought to achieve the end in view, namely equalisation of status of European and Indian subjects of His Majesty, through the process both of levelling up and levelling down, but even a cursory glance through the Associated Press summary of the report of the Committee will show that while levelling down has been achieved to some extent, the process of levelling up has been most unsatisfactory. The recommendations of the Committee and the Government of India's proposals in connection therewith, far from establishing any equality between Indian and European subjects before the law, are calculated partly to perpetuate the existing inequalities and partly even to accentuate the same. It is "heads I win and tails you lose" over again. Thus, it has been suggested that the right to be tried by a jury of which no less than half the jurors shall be their own countrymen, viz., Europeans or Americans, which is, at present, enjoyed exclusively by European subjects in India shall be extended to Indians also. But will this "concession" make any difference to Indians, except, perhaps, in sessions trials for political offences? Another "concession" made to Indians is that the assessors in trials with the help of assessors, shall be Indians, if the accused claims to be tried as such. Is this any great gain to Indians? Europeans on the other hand, will not be liable to be tried with the help of assessors of even their own nationality. The assessors' opinions may be set aside by the Magistrate as of no value. Trial with the help of assessors is, therefore, a precarious process of justice and only Indians are deemed fit to be dealt with by it. Instead of either abolishing this system of trial or subjecting Europeans and Indians alike to it, what the Committee recommend is its retention in the case of Indians only with the concession that if the accused so claims, all the assessors may be Indians. Such is the "equality of status" devised by the Committee. We shall have further occasion to point out the many more glaring inequalities left untouched by the Committee. No self-respecting Indian can support the recommendations of the Committee and it is to be trusted that the Indian Legislature will speak out its mind and refuse to endorse the proposals of Government when they come before it.

**"The blunder of Mahatma Gandhi."**

We are pained to find the Bardoli Decision to suspend Mass Civil Disobedience, characterised by so highly respected a Congressman as Swami Satyadev as "A blunder of Mahatma Gandhi". The Swamiji was present at Bardoli at the time of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress and may we remind him of the fact that, independently of the Mahatmaji, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Koujalgi, members of the Working Committee who were unable to attend the meeting communicated by wire to the meeting at Bardoli their deliberate view that mass civil disobedience was impossible and should be suspended immediately, in view of the incidents at Chauri Chaura? Besides these three, there were two or three other members of the Working Committee, present at the Bardoli meeting who entirely agreed with the Mahatmaji in the necessity of suspending the movement. So even technically speaking, the responsibility for the Bardoli decision cannot be laid at the door of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a decision arrived at by the Committee after full deliberation. As for Mahatma Gandhi's own part in the decision, he has left no doubt whatever what his personal point of view was at the time. He wrote in "Young India" immediately after the decision:—

"It was the bitterest cup of humiliation to drink. 'Surely it is cowardly to withdraw the next day after pompous threats to the Government and promises to the people of Bardoli.' Thus Satan's invitation was to deny Truth and therefore Religion, to deny God himself. I put my doubts and troubles before the Working Committee and other associates whom I found near me. They did not all agree with me at first. Some of them probably do not even now agree with me. But never has a man been blessed, perhaps, with colleagues and associates so considerate and forgiving as I have. They understood my difficulty and patiently followed my argument. The result is before the public in the shape of the resolutions of the Working Committee. .....Let the opponent glory in our humiliation or so-called defeat. It is better to be charged with cowardice and weakness than to be guilty of denial of our oath and sin against God. It is a million times better to *appear* untrue before the world than to *be* untrue to ourselves."

Swami Satyadev charges Mahatma Gandhi with having made a false step, because, according to the former, the country was fit for mass civil disobedience. It is only necessary to refer to the unanimous verdict of the Civil Disobedience Committee to refute the view of the Swamiji. The country was not ready at the time of the Bardoli meeting and is still not ready for mass civil disobedience of any sort. Mahatma Gandhi himself has confessed that he erred in thinking that the country was ready to undertake mass civil disobedience. It was a grievous error, no doubt, but it was an honest error—and the author thereof, as the whole world is aware, has sufficiently expiated it. But he had the courage to own it and retrace his steps from the wrong path. How many of his countrymen could have displayed the same courage in a similar crisis? Is it a false step to acknowledge one's grievous error and to put oneself in the right before God and man?

**Woman Franchise in Bengal.**

It is a matter of deep regret, as Lord Lytton pointed out to the deputation from the Bengal Women's Association, that in so enlightened and go-ahead a province as Bengal, women should remain still politically unenfranchised. More than one sister province which is described as "backward," has seen its way to accord to women their rights, but intellectually, politically and even materially advanced Bengal is still refusing to enfranchise its women. As Lord Lytton truly remarked, we cannot build a nation and leave out women. No revolution is likely to occur as a result of their emancipation. The franchise will not compel women to seek election or even to go to the polling booth to vote, if they are not so minded. Only those who wish to participate in public life will be free and ought to be free to do so.

**"Orient et Occident."**

The January number of M. Gaston Gaillard's excellent Review of Eastern matters contains a long and very interesting article by Mme. Berthe Georges-Gaulis on the battle and the Greek retreat in Anatolia in August and September 1922; "Lord Curzon and Marmaduke Pickthall: Two Portraits" from the pen of M. Felix Valyi, "Between Musalmans and Armenians" by Mustafa Chokai-Oghlu which reveals the Armenian question in what will be a new and surprising light to people who derive their notions on the subject from the propaganda of the Armenian revolutionaries, and "Islam and the League of Nations" by M. Gaillard himself. In the "Chronique", under "India," there are brief reports of the proceedings of the Gaya sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat Conference and a memorandum of "the party of Independence of India" which strikes us as more European than Indian. There is also a long and very full account of the proceedings during the first two months of the Lausanne Conference. Under "Mesopotamia," we find the text of the treaty between Great Britain and the Emir Feysal; under "Turkey", the full text of the speech of Huseyn Rauf Bey in the Assembly at Angora, as well as that of M. Poincare in the French Chamber.

# FATE OF INDIA IN THE BALANCE.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

### M. JOFFE IN JAPAN.

### SUSPICIONS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE."

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Feb. 3.

The arrival of M. Joffe, the first Red diplomat ever permitted in Japan is arousing much speculative interest. Since the disruption of the Changchun Conference owing to Jpaan's refusal to evacuate Russian Saghalien, M. Joffe made several futile attempts to open diplomatic relations with China. Recently his health broke, necessitating a warmer climate, while the British and Portuguese authorities were unwilling to allow him to proceed to Hongkong or Macav. Viscount Goto, Tokyo's Mayor in the capacity of President of the Russo-Japanese Society invited M. Joffe to visit Japan. Though apparently Goto's guest, recupearating his health, M. Joffe openly shows willingness to offer forest concessions in Siberia and petroleum rights in northern Saghalien if Japan accrds formal recognition of the Soviet and establshes diplomatic relations. The events are shaping themselves towards a Russo-Japanese rapprochement and hopes are revived for a peaceful settlement of the many outstanding problems.

Coincidentally, Kawakami, Minister of Poland, who is returning home through Russia with favourable impressions of Bolshevik Regime, is helping to create an atmosphere for an early Russo-Japanese understanding. The Government should take advantage of M. Joffe" visit, formulate a sound Russian policy and make a forward step toward the recognition of Soviet Russia. The association of Viscount Goto's personality so prominently with M. Joffe's visit is heightening speculative curiosity. as Goto held portfolios in several Cabinets he is now popularly believed to be the next Premier. Government for the present is keeping a look. watching further develoments. It is authoritatively reported that the Cabinet is giving serious consideration to the Opposition party's resolution in the House of Representatives calling for the reopening of negotiations with the object of establishing relations with Russia. Notwithstanding this officials are prohibited from attending Joffe's functions. Moreover, as the Government fears Bolshevism beyond description, unusual precautions are being taken to disallow interviews or telephone calls, thus making Joffe virtually a state prisoner. Socialists and others suspected of Padical tendencies are closely watched. Many are disallowed to leave their homes so long as Joffe remains here.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

### FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Peking.—The resignation of the Foreign Minister Sze has been accepted. Huang Fu who was the Financial Adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference has been appointed the Acting Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Tokio.—The death has occurred of Prince Fushimi, an uncle of the Emperor.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Tokio.—General Count Kuroki is dead.—Reuter.

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly appoint a sub-committee under the probable chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby-Gore to enquire into the affairs of the Imperial Institute. It will be recalled that as a consequence of the Dominions who contribute to the maintaintenance of the Institute last year's project to remove war exhibits from the Crystal Palace to a building was abandoned. The Institute is now objecting to the proposal to erect a special building adjacently for the accommodation of war exhibits and suggests that the science museum be enlarged.—Reuter.

## ROYAL MARRIAGE AT KAPURTHALA.

(Associated Press.)

KAPURTHALA. Feb. 4.

The little town of Kapurthala is aglow with excitement over the marriage of Princess Amritkaur, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja, with the Rajah of Mandi, one of the Simla Hill States. The Maharajah has invited a very large number of guests who are all staying in the place and in several camps erected for the purpose. Arrangements and programme for the wedding ceremony have been drawn up on a most lavish scale.

The Governor of the Punjab accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Maclagan and Miss Maclagan motored from Lahore this morning and arrived at noon.

# BREAKDOWN OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 4.

**The Lausanne Conference has broken down on the question of the Capitulations—Reuter.**

## ISMET'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

### EQUITABLE SUGGESTION RE-CAPITULATIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Feb. 4, 10-35 p.m.

The Turkish counter-proposal, conceived in a conciliatory spirit appears to have produced a favourable impression and the signing of part of the peace treaty may take place any minute. By clearer piece of strategy Ismet Pasha has put aside the question of Mosul which might have let loose fresh hostilities and proposes to exclude from the programme of the Conference that question which will be settled by direct agreement between Turkey and England in the course of a year. In face of this proof of conciliation the British Government could not provoke a rupture without definitely compromising itself before public opinion, and shows itself inclined for signature.

On the Gallipoli question Turkey cedes the cemeteries of which the extent will be diminished, not as property but as enjoyment with right of inspection. Unhappily the abandonment of Kara-Aghach constitutes a sacrifice, but the Turkish delegation thinks that 'intransigeance' on that point could not justify a new war.

On the other hand, on the question of the Capitulations, Turkey insists on the abandonment by the Allies of the principle of foreign judges, the Turkish Government undertaking to have recourse to the services of five European legal advisers chosen among the jurists of neutral countries, who shall be Turkish functionaries belonging to the Ministry of Justice. On the question of damages Turkey renounces the five million gold pounds seized by the Allies and the seven millions paid to England for the commandeered ships, on condition that the Allies renounce the twelve millions claimed as indemnity. The Allies on the other hand are to accept the principle of indemnification by Greece for the devastations caused by Greek aggression.

The fiscal equality of Turks and foreigners is also to be recognised by the Allies. The right of coasting-trade under a foreign flag during five years is also to be abolished. On the question of imports, the coefficient 8 for certain articles shall also be raised to 12. In the note in which Ismet transmitted these proposals he said that the sacrifices were made on condition of peace being signed. In the opposite event Turkey will not be bound by them.

## WHY CONFERENCE BROKE DOWN.

### ISMET ON FAILURE OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lausanne.—There is intense disappointment at the last moment failure of the Conference after two and a half months' negotiations. The French, Italian and American represetatives made a supreme effort to move Ismet Pasha but found him adamant towards the terms as regards the judicial regime affording guarantees to foreigners and economic questions. It appears that Ismet accepted Curzon's offer at the final discussion that, provided the League's arbitration for Mosul was retained in the Treaty, investigation should be delayed for a year conditionally, the *status quo* maintained and the vilayet not disturbed.

The fate of the Treaty was in the balance to within five minutes of the time fixed for Curzon's departure. The Allies whittled down the judicial capitulations until they were almost unrecognisable. A greatly modified Allied proposal was that foreign jurists should hold watching brief in cases where foreigners were concerned but the counter-proposals of the Turks reduced their utility to vanishing point. War indemnity was reduced from fifteen million gold Turkish pounds to twelve, and other substantial concessions were made without effect.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Ismet Pasha emphatically declared that the failure was due to the economic clauses of the Treaty and primarily the Allied demand that the Turkish Government should recognise all its predecessor's contracts and concessions. He urged the Government's ignorance of the nature of these, and expressed surprise that the Conference should be wrecked on these grounds. He declared that in the matter of the judicial regime he was in accord with the Allied proposals. Ismet was very earnest and seemed upset at Curzon's departure. He apparently realises that the situation is fraught with the greatest danger.—Reuter.

## ISMET'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha declares that he does not consider the Conference ended and is awaiting official communication on the subject. Bompard, the principal French delegate, remains here.

## BRITISH DELEGATION LEAVES LAUSANNE.

### RUPTURE ON CAPITULATIONS.

### "ALL IS NOT LOST YET."

### OPTIMISTIC ANGLO-FRENCH COMMENTS.

### CURZON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE.

**The Lausanne Conference has broken down as a result of Curzon's policy of petty haggling.**

**The Turkish delegation, obviously, made concession after concession, except on the judicial capitulations which struck at the very root of Turkish sovereignty and independence.**

**On the Mosul question, Ismet was ready to put off negotiations for 12 months and submit the question to the arbitration of the League.**

**Notwithstanding Curzon's unforgivable obstinacy, it is difficult to believe there will be war, and should war be declared, nothing could be more ridiculous than that it should be on a trivial issue as the Capitulations.**

**The Press in England and France take an optimistic view of the position, and the principal French delegate Bompard declares, "All is not lost." Venizelos regards the negotiations as only suspended and capable of being resumed.**

**Ismet also appears to be hopeful, but the hurried concentration of British warships in the Straits has led to speculation as to the intentions of the British Government.**

**The "Daily Mail" after acknowledging the generous gesture of Ismet, trounces Curzon for his intransigeance which has so far rendered the Lausanne negotiations futile.**

**Feeling in India is very much disturbed, and anxious enquiries have been addressed to us from various quarters.**

**Since noon, yesterday, people in the city have been feverishly active and are thirsting for news from Lausanne. It is felt that on the issue hangs the fate of India.**

## TURKS REFUSE TO SIGN PART OF TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Reuter cables from Lausanne that the Turks refused to sign a portion of the draft Treaty relating to the Capitulations and the economic questions. This is confirmed by a Havas message from Paris which states that the negotiations at Lausanne failed as the Turks refused to sign the Treaty.—Reuter.

## READY TO SIGN 80 P. C. CLAUSES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The following messages from Lausanne were despatched before the news of the breakdown of the conferenc had been received and are given below in their chronological order:—

Lausanne.—The Turkish reply has been sent to Lord Curzon and states that the substance of the questions of principle having been solved, Ismet Pasha is prepared to sign the Treaty with certain reservations on secondary points. The Turks are ready to negotiate with Britain with regard to Mosul on a fixed date.

Lausanne.— The Turks are ready to initial about eighty per cent of the clauses in the Treaty, but they wish to discuss others. A meeting of the Allied representatives is now being assembled.

### TURKISH SACRIFICES.

Lausanne.—The Turkish reply expresses conviction that unanimity of views between the Allied and the Turkish Delegation on fundamental points is sufficient to establish peace. The reply declares that the Turks agree to great sacrifices for preservation of peace. They will accept the Western frontier as proposed by the Allies and, in order to testify to their goodwill, they will not insist upon obtaining Karagach and the railway thence to Kuleli Burgas and Debotika—briefly, they renounce the frontier of 1915.

The Turks renounce the policy regarding the closing of the Straits and agree to their demilitarisation. They surrender the claim to maintain a garrison in Gallipoli and agree to the cemeteries in the Anzac zone ing undisturbed. The Turks suggest that the future of Mosul should be decided between Britain and Turkey within a year.

The Turkish reply makes reservation relative to the portion of the debt that has not yet been divided. It agrees that Germany and Austria shall not be represented the financial and economic organisation of Turkey. It takes note of the ""acceptance in principle of the payment of a sufficient sum on account of the reparation for damages caused by Greek aggression." Finally, the reply says that the fundamental questions, constituting eighty per cent of the whole treaty have been solved and therefore there is no serious obstacle to the conclusion of peace. It proposes, consequently, for the conclusion of peace that the signatures should be affixed at the foot of essential questions on which agreement has been reached and that negotiations should be continued by part of the delegations with regard to the questions remaining in suspence. The reply adds that the Turks will only agree to these sacrifices on condition that peace is signed.

## BRITISH DELEGATION LEAVES LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—A Lausanne message says that Lord Curzon agreed to postpone his departure for an hour, while M. Bompard was charged by the heads of the Allied delegations to make an approach to Ismet Pasha.—Reuter.

Lausanne.—The Conference failed at the last minute through Ismet's refusing to make any concession on the question of the of the Judicial Capitulations.

Lord Curzon and other members of the British delegation left here by the Orient Express after delaying their departure for half an hour.—Reuter.

## DESPATCH OF BRITISH FORCES FOR CHANAK.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Malta.—Araangements made prior to the receipt of news of the failure of the Lausanne Conference include those for despatching strong military draft from England to Chanak as early as possible on board the warship "Cardiff." It is expected that the "Royal Sovereign" and "Resolution" will leave for the Near East after taking in munitions.—Reuter.

## "A GREAT MISFORTUNE FOR TURKEY"

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lausanne.—M. Bompard says that the failure of the Conference is a great misfortune especially for Turkey. The Allies were willing to suspend a number of clauses in the Treaty-dealing with concessions and contracts bu the Turks demanded their total suspension.—Reuter.

## OPTIMISTIC COMMENTS IN ANGLO-FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Opinion of the Press in regard to the causes of the breakdown of the Lausanne Conference is divided. "The Times" attributes the Turks' refusal to sign the Treaty to the report that France was prepared to enter into separate negotiations with Turkey.

The "Daily Mail" attributes the failure to the Allied delegates' refusal to recognise the reasonable Turkish claims to the rights of a nation. It fiercely attacks Lord Curzon who, it alleges, is chiefly responsible for the failure. It commends the Turks trying to preserve peace.

It is generally held that the breakdown does not involve war and it is suggested that if the Allies remain united an agreement may soon be reached, but the danger of separate negotiations is recognised

NO RESUMPTION OF TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

Paris.—Newspapers generally regret the Turks have failed to sign an advantageous treaty. They do not regard the situation as alarming, pointing out that at least the resumption of Turco-Greek hostilities is now impossible, while the Allied unity is maintained permitting the hope of resumption of conversations elsewhere. The "Matin" asserts that M. Bompard exceeded his instructions and gave Lord Curzon a pretext for rupture on the subject of the Capitulations. The paper says M. Bompard will not resume conduct of negotiations.—Reuter.

## "ALL IS NOT LOST."

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lausanne.—There is much uncertainty as to whether the Conference has been definitely broken or only suspended. It is pointed out that the duration of the Mudania Armistice depends on it. M. Venizelos in a statement to Reuter's representative was inclined to regard the negotiations as suspended and capable of resumption later. M. Venizelos in the meantime is returning to Paris. M. Bompard before leaving for Paris declared "all is not lost."

ARMENIAN PROPAGANDA.

The Armenian delegation has sent a note to the Allies deploring the fact that the Powers have evidently abandoned the idea of creating a national Armenian homeland and appealing to them to decide the fate of the Armenian people and repair the immense injustice, otherwise a lasting peace in the Near East cannot be assured.—Reuter

## GREEK BLUSTER.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Petit Parisien" understans that the Greek reprsentatives in Paris and London have intimated that the event of the Turks' declining to renounce Karagatch, Greece will re-commence hostilities.—Reuter.

## EFFECT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Owing to the failure of the Lausanne Conference the foreign exchanges relapsed sharply to-day at the opening but later made good recovery. French francs were 76/25 and later were 74/20, Belgian francs opened at 86/25 and at noon were 85/20, German marks were nominally 195 to 200 thousand sterling. Sterling on New York was 4/66 and 7/8ths at midday; the Stock Exchange was very steady Paris buying favourite securities.—Reuter.

## INFLUENZA GERM ISOLATED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

New York.—A message from Schenectady reports that two physicians of the Rockfeller institute, Frederick Gates and Peter Oblitzky, have isolated the influenza germ.—Reuter.

## JUTE INDUSTRIES LTD.

LONDON, Feb. 5

The annual report of Jute Industries Ltd. shows a profit of £259,000 sterling compared with £308,000 sterling for the previous year. Dividends on preference shares have been met but no dividend has been declared on ordinary shares. The new item shows a profit on merchandise of £11,436 sterling. mainly from Calcutta made goods. The Directors state that they intend to develop this department as much as possible and to appoint agents in all countries where such goods can be sold.—Reuter.

## REPORT ON EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

It is understood that Joynson Hicks' report on the Empire Exhibition recommends complete reorganisation and urges responsible persons connected with the exhibition to remove acute differences.—Reuter.

## OPERATIONS AGAINST TRIPOLI REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Rome.—A semi-officfiial statement describing continuance of operations in Tripoli, records further successes of three detachments against the rebels, large bodies of whom were engaged. A number of them have been killed and taken prisoner and arms have been captured. Italian casualties were limited to few wounded. Aeroplanes effectively participated in the operations.—Reuter.

## ITALIAN EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" mentioning Sgr. Mussolini's colonial emigration problems says that negotiations will shortly be resumed between Rome and London on the subject of Jubaland. There is even a suggestion that the Italian Government will request facilities for Italian settlement in Kenya.—Reuter.

## "HUMILIATING BLUNDER."

### CURZON'S INTRANSIGEANCE DENOUNCED.

### TRIBUTE TO TURKISH FORBEARANCE.

### "DAILY MAIL" ON BRITAIN'S RISKS.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

By Felix Valji,

PARIS, Feb. 5, 7-5 p.m.

Under the title "Failure of Lord Curzon," the "Daily Mail" comments on the Lausanne breakdown in strong terms, expressing the opinion that while Ismet was willing to initial 80 per cent. of the Treaty clauses, leaving the remainder for future discussion. British quibbles over lesser matters brought to nought all the discussions.

To-day's leading article in the "Daily Mail" justifies entirely what I have written since last November on Curzonian methods. I am quoting here some of its statements. The Conference failed because the Allied delegates refused to recognise the reasonable Turkish claim to the rights of a nation. The Turks objected to the presence of foreign judges in their Courts on the ground that their sovereign rights would be infringed. They suggested a modified plan by which foreign lawyers would be entitled to watch cases in which Allied subjects were involved; they also proposed that the economic clauses of the Treaty which provided for mixed arbitral tribunals in certain classes of business and commercial disputes should be suspended for further consideration. The Allied delegates refused to accept the Turkish proposals and closed the Conference. We deplore their decision and we believe that the British public will not approve of the course taken by Lord Curzon and his colleagues. It is the duty of Great Britain, beyond all other Powers, to help the Turks. Throughout the Lausanne Conference the British delegates through their chief spokesman, Lord Curzon pursued an entirely opposite course. They opposed step by step all proposals aiming at giving Turkey the freedom of a foreign State. Lord Curzon has haggled and bickered and hectared and domineered. He has not once realised that it is a primary interest of Great Britain as the greatest Moslem Power in the world to assist in building up Turkey as an independent Moslem State, firmly and peaceably established in the Near East. Yet the Turks behaved yesterday with prudence and restraint. They met the Allied delegates on point after point and made one concession after another. Their claim that they were trying to preserve peace was apparently well founded. They renounced their claim for the closing of the Straits and consented to the delimitation of the Anzac zone in deference to Australian and British sentiment. They respected the clauses about minorities, about finance, about the Ottoman Public Debt, about the frontier of Thrace, railway accounts and the limitation of Turkish troops in Constantinople and Thrace. They seem even to have offered to submit the Mosul dispute to the League after an interval of one year during which period the *status quo* was to be maintained. Ismet Pasha and his colleagues were only adamant on the single technical question of the exercise by Turkey of full sovereign rights in her own courts, and it is amazing that the Conference should have been permitted to collapse upon such an issue. The great defect of Lord Curzon has been that he has always shown himself temperamentally unable to distinguish between big points and little ones. Time and again he has wrestled with little points and let big issues slip by him. Through his error of judgment Great Britain has thrown away a very great opportunity for bringing peace to wide-stricken regions in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. It was no French intrigue which wrecked the Lausanne Conference. The failure had nothing to do with the Gallipoli graves on which the Turks yesterday yielded all that Britain asked for. It was not the fault of Turkish obstinacy for at long last the Turkish delegates were evidently ready to compromise. Lausanne has been rendered futile by the grievous refusal to recognise one limited aspect of the national aspirations of the Turks though Great Britain, who led the way in the emancipation of Japan from foreign tutelage ought to have been the first to help Turkey to realise her reasonable desires. No sane person would dream of talking about war over the jurisdiction of Turkish Courts and the collapse of the Conference on such a point is ridiculous. The British negotiators are returning under the cloud of a humiliating blunder, but what will the British people say when they know the truth and realise the risks which are being run.

# WAY TO SWARAJ.

## COMPLETE GAYA PROGRAMME.

## RAJAGOPALACHAR ON DANGER OF FAILURE.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Mandvi Congress Committee Mrs. Saronjini Naidu presiding, Sjt. C. Rajagopalacharya delivered a stirring speech on the duty of the people.

He began by referring to the talk that was going on about a compromise and asked the audience not to be thinking of compromises. There remained only one thing for them to do and that was to carry on the work they had decided upon at Gaya. Those who differed from them said that the programme outlined at Gaya was a difficult one and impossible of achievement. He agreed that the programme was a difficult one and there was the time limit also. It was precisely because it was a difficult programme that he wanted them to begin work at once. If they were loyal to the Congress, if they were true to the delegates whom they had sent to Gaya as their representatives, he assured them that the programme would be got through. On the other hand if they failed to complete the programme by the end of April they would lose the battle. Therefore he asked them to complete the programme within the time fixed for it at any cost. If they were anxious to make those who had lost their faith in the Congress decisions to recover their faith and to come back to them. they could take it from him that for that purpose the best and only way was fulfilment of the programme placed before them by the Congress i. e. collecting men and money within the date fixed.

Some one had put a question when Mr. Prakasham was speaking as to how the money would be spent. He was glad that such a question had been asked. He welcomed that spirit because it showed a keen desire on their part to know all about their national affairs. So long as that spirit was there, there was hope and they would get Swaraj. But it was not enough to know how the Congess would spend 25 lacs. That alone would not bring Swaraj. They should also know how their money lying with the Government was spent. Had anyone tried to know how the crores collected be the Government were spent. Did they know how much money was spent in bombing the frontier tribes from aeroplanes? Did they know how much money was spent on killing and how much on healing? If not he would tell them that nearly 80 per cent of their taxes were spent on military expenditure—for protecting them against themselves. It was to put an end to that that they wanted Swaraj.

That Swaraj, they would attain only, if they felt a real thirst, a real hunger for freedom as for food, and for drink. unlike the desire for a lottery gain. There were some who expected that Swaraj would drop from heaven like a ripe fruit which they could enjoy without any effort on their part. But if they entertained any such expection. he would tell them, that it was a dream and a delusion. Neither that expectation nor the expectation that others would work for them and bring them Swaraj was realisable and the sooner they got rid of it the better. Again there are some who said that Mahatmaji had promised Swaraj within a year and that it had not come They expected Swaraj to come by itself and did not realise that they would have to work for it. Swaraj within a year was still possible. That potentiality in the programme was there still and if they pushed on with the programme that the Gaya Congress had placed before them with determination, he still venture to hope that Swaraj would be theirs within the present year.

What was the programme that the Gaya Congress had placed before the country? That programme had come in for much adverse criticism. Those who differed from them said that they wanted a fighting programme. What was their fighting programme? Fighting with words and tactics, inside the Councils. He did not know whether the programme that the Congress had placed before the country was a fighting programme or not, but he knew that it was the right programme and the only programme that could lead the country to Swaraj. It was the right progamme because the country had not left far behind, fighting inside the Councils. He did not believe they wanted to go back. If they were really anxious to have a fighting programme he would suggest to them one such. He wanted the fight to be of non-violence and suffering on one side fitted against Government's might and power to inflict physical suffering on the other. That was the fighting programme that he asked them to follow and he claimed that it was a better fighting programme than the one that had been suggested to them by those who wanted to enter Councils. He believed that they agreed with what he said, that they had made up their mind to follow this fighting programme that he laid down before them. But other people would come to them and tell them different things calculated to shake them from their resolve. He wanted them to be on their guard against a relapse. A relapse was more dangerous than the original disease as any medical man would tell them. He would therefore ask them to keep their minds clear of all talk about the Councils. Everybody accepted that nothing substantial could be gained from these bodies, much less Swaraj. But the Council Party contended next that their object was to demonstrate to the public and the world, that the Government was carrying on its administration arbitrarily and despotically, by capturing the electorates at the next elections. Why should they wait till the next elections? If they wanted to capture the electorates he could suggest them a very simple way, not by returning a few members to the Councils but by simply enrolling themselves and making others enrol themselves as Congress members, by paying a fee of four annas. If they followed the course that he suggested to them they would capture the electorates more effectively, and without having to wait till November or December. If they could show to the world and to the Government that they had been captured by the Congress it would be something much more than to show that they had captured the electorates.

The second thing which he wanted them to do was easier still. i.e. to clothe themselves in Khadi. They had to pay money for Khaddar and get full value in cloth. He hoped that the entire population of Bombay would be clad in pure white Khadi and that they would appear with that emblem of unity and innocence on the anniversary of Mahatmaji's incarceration on the 18th of March. He reminded the audience of what Mahatmaji had told them when he went to jail. Mahatmaji had told them when he walked into the jail that he hoped that the movement would go on even-though he was not among the people and that was what probably he was thinking of day and night in his cell in Yervada jail. By keeping the integrity of the N. C. O. programme intact at Gaya in spite of so much heated debate over it they had shown that they had faith in Mahatmaji even though he was not with them. But that alone was not sufficient they must continue the struggle. He warned them against the futility and unwisdom of waiting for a Special Session of the Congress and thus wasting precious time in talking. They had just now spent ten lakhs over the Gaya Congress and if they wanted a Special Session it would mean another ten lakhs yet those who wanted a Special Session. He therefore requested them to carry out the promise they made through their representatives and not to wait any longer but to go on with the Gaya programme, that programme was not a programme of Mass Civil Disobedience. Individual suffering was the only thing to which they were resorting. Some one had asked him now they were going to get Swaraj by going to jail repeatedly. They must maintain an unbroken chain of suffering in order to get Swaraj. They should, organise the volunteers to carry on the fight in such a way that when one batch was arrested the next one should step in at once. The volunteers that were enlisted should fully conform to the Ahmedabad pledge. They should be in pure Khaddar, and believe in Swadeshi. They should believe in Hindu Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability. They should believe in non-violence in intent, word and deed and be prepared to undergo all sorts of provocations and even assaults without retaliation. He did not think that these pledges were very exacting. If they went to jail fully prepared to suffer, the suffering would not be much. Many, had just come out from prison. Fresh men should be prepared to take their place. Let them clearly understand that suffering this time would be much greater than it was last time. They must be prepared for longer terms of imprisonment and for attachment of property. If they failed, they would lose the battle and allow the repression to become successful.

As Mr. Vallabhbhai had told them, the City of Bombay would have to give 2,000 volunteers. He was sure they would complete their quota much before the date fixed for it. If they fulfilled that simple duty before the prescribed date, the A. I. C. C. would then tell them what to do next. But if they failed to achieve that, they would have to go back to old methods of demonstrations, deputations, and pititions, etc. Let them fully realise the danger. They had, no time to lose and should finish the programme placed before them with lightning speed. They should begin work therefore that very night.

## EXHIBITION OF MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

At the 39th annual exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society opened by Their Excellencies last evening there are exhibits of various kinds consisting of water colour and oil paintings, pencil sketches and other drawings, photographs and life paintings of varied designs, besides embroidery, needle work and carpentry etc. Prizes were awarded to amateurs and professional artists and ladies. There were also some special prizes. Lord Willingdon's prize of Rs. 100 for the best picture by an amateur was awarded to No. 3 Richmond Castle by Mr. J. R. Taylor.

## LALA BISHEN NATH ARRESTED.

Associated Press.

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Lala Bishen Nath, a prominent member of the Provincial Congress Committee and a Non-Cooperation Vakil of Lahore was arrested to-day under section 147 I. P. C. presumably in connection with the Lawrence Statue agitation.

## EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

### JUDICIAL CAPITULATIONS PROPOSED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Government of India have published a bulky volume containing over seventy pages of opinions received from the various local Governments, High Courts and Judicial Commissioners' Courts on the points raised in the report of the Racial Distinctions Committee. These opinions were asked for at the end of July last year, that is after the report had been signed by the members, and were obviously very useful to the Government of India in the drafting of the Bill to remove the racial distinctions between Europeans and Indians in criminal trials and proceedings. The opinion of the Madras Government was received only in January this year, while that of the High Court of Madras as well as of all the other High Courts and local Governments was received about August, September or October last year. The Circular Letter issued by the Government of India asking for opinions definitely contained fifteen points raised by the Committee, accompanied by a request whether the adoption of certain proposals, like the extension of the right of appeal in cases tried by Magistrates and jury cases, would involve any increase in judicial work, and if so, the probable increase of expenditure.

BOMBAY CABINET'S VIEW.

Subject to comparatively minor modifications and reservations all the proposals of the committee are agreed to by the Bombay Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council with the exception of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is of opinion that the definition of European British subject in its present form should be maintained in so far as it relates to his Majesty's European subjects domiciled in the overseas dominions. In support of this contention the Governor in Council says that while he is in full sympathy with the desire to take all reasonable and constitutional measures to amend the disadvantages to which British Indian subjects are exposed in the colonies, he deprecates the importation of what are essentially diplomatic and political considerations into a discussion based only on legal principles "it is not right or equitable to visit upon individual citizens any errors or omissions of their respective governments."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opine that subjects of British Dominions and Colonies in which Indians are denied the rights of British citizens and equality should not have any privileges accorded to them in India. The Governor in Council concurs in the view of several judges of the Bombay High Court that in case of appeals from decisions on the Original Side of the High Court, it is unnecessary that the Appellate Bench should consist of more than two judges. The Governor in Council also supports their view that the right of appeal should not be limited.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The opinions of all the High Court judges are published except those of the acting Chief Justice as he had already recorded a minute as a member of the Committee. The judges are in general agreement with the recommendations of the Committee. They favour unlimited right of appeal, but as regards the High Court they say the Appellate Bench should consist of two and not three as proposed.

Justices Kennedy, Kemp, Crump, Pratt and Martin are all opposed to the exclusion of Colonials in the definition of British-born subject and remark that it would not be fair to do away with their privileges without at any rate consulting their Governments.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

The Madras Government agree with all the proposals of the Committee as regards the jury trials. but they do not think it would be an improvement to prescribe that in a murder case the jury should be not less than nine in number. As regards the proposal that in summons cases in which racial considerations are involved there should be a bench of two magistrates, one Indian and the other European, the Government think there would be difficulties in applying it.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

The United Provinces Government are in favour of the proposals of the Committee except in respect of two points, namely, the right of appeal against any sentence of imprisonment passed by a magistrate, and the trial of all summons cases by a bench of two magistrates, one Indian and the other European. As regards the former, Government are inclined to the view that it is not desirable to alter the existing law with regard to appeals. On the latter point the Government is inclined to prefer as a compromise, Mr. Carey's proposal that in summons cases where racial considerations arise there should be a right of appeal to the Court of Sessions over the decision that low racial considerations are involved, and in the Sessions they should be tried by mixed juries as in warrant cases. This course is preferred only subject to the objection that it may lead to additional expenditure.

JUSTICE STUART'S VIEW.

The opinions of all the judges of the Allahabad High Court are not given. Mr. Justice Stuart, in a short note, is against giving European British subjects preferential treatment in the matter of appeal. A long extract is published from an interesting demi-official letter from Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, who is vehemently opposed to doing away with the original trials of Europeans in the High Court. on the ground that trials in Lower Courts are conducted in a slipshod, slovenly, kutcha way, Sir Grimwood Mears illustrates his contention by quoting the case of young English woman charged with the murder of her husband, whose death showed symptoms of arsenical poisoning. He emphasises the need for a judge who is well versed in English customs and conditions to decide such a case. He concludes: My view is that the European is entitled to have the most efficient judge, the most efficient counsel and the most carefully prepared and tried case that can be had in this country. A conviction clings to him all his life and has a totally different social effect on him than on an Indian.

The Burma Government accepts the broad compromise at which the Committee has arrived, "but political excitement having a strong anti-British colour might result in the Law Courts being exploited with a view to making the lives of Europeans intolerable, and the tenacity shown in pressing for a retention of jury trial is probably due to a perception of this possibility on the part of the non-official European community."

The Government of Bihar and Orissa supports such amendments of the law as could be effected by consent or compromise in order to avoid a revival of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The opinions of the other Provincial Governments are also generally in favour of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee.

## DR. SAPRU'S OPINION.

(From our own Correspondent).

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was the president of the Racial Distinctions Committee, who admits the existence in the Bill of certain shortcomings, said that if asked to choose between acceptance or rejection of the Bill as it stands, he would accept the Bill inspite of its defects and shortcomings mainly because it represented an honest compromise arrived at by the representatives of the two communities on the committee. He would do so particularly in the hope that it would at no distant date lead naturally and inevitably to the utter removal of the very few distinctions which will survive but which should not substantially affect the Court of Justice in the meantime. In one word, it would, said Sir Tej Bahadur, prepare a better atmosphere for the future and enable the two communities to develop that mutual trust which is so essential.

## RANGOON UNIVERSITY.

### SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON Feb. 3.

Speaking as Chancellor at the special convocation of the Rangoon Univesity when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred is his absence on Sir Reginald Craddock Sir Sarcourt Butler said, among other things:—"I have already described the universities as power-houses of freedom and they are also a powerful influence in nation building for not only do they point out a way for the students, they also set their stamp upon the lives of the younger generations. They bring together different mentalities and weld them together to a common end. Their direct influence is great but indirect influence is greater. The Governor referred to Mr. Cecil Rhodes' trust and the American munificence in the endownments to the Universities and said. "great forces are working in India to-day harmoniously and ending something like a nation." The Governor then repeated a part of his Allahabad University address on the necessity for freedom of universities from State or outside interference. We must, said he, contemplate on all aides, expansion of educational activity. Here as in India, so-called national schools have sprung up. But they have languished in India and I am told they are languishing here also. I welcome any expenditure by private individuals on education and hope that so called national schools will be absorbed into the educational system in some form or other and would remind you that the educational system is now and will be in future a national system, for education is a transferred subject and will be presided over by a Minister chosen from among the elected representatives of the people and the policy will be declared by him in the legislative Council. If you once get fixed in your mind that the Government is now mainly your own and you will have a large and even a predominating voice in the management of affairs, some sources of friction which may have existed in the past here as elsewhere will exist no longer and you can all, I think. be confident that Mr. Maung Gyee will not be indifferent to the claims of education. I did not like to miss this occasion of impressing on you the great truth that government is now largely your government and that the university will be your university and you must look to the university by maintaining the same high ideals of teaching to play its great and beneficent part in the unravelling of your future as a nation. Let us cultivate imaginative power while we work on the task immediately before us." The speech was received with great applause by the audience which was largely composed of students.

## CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

### SWAMI SRADHANAND'S APPEAL.

Swami Shradhanand wires from Hardwar under date Feb. 3:—

Remove the curse of untouchablity. All Indian Representative bodies of the Arya Samaj has resolved to found Dalit Oddhar Mandal or the mission for raising the depressed classes in honor of the centenary of great Dayanand. I am authorized to collect one lakh rupees for the same and to begin to work immediately. Noticing even the Congress powerless to absorb the so-called untouchables I have made it the sole mission of the remaining life. I appeal to all the Hindu Aryans irrespective of the religious or political differences. Who do not like their one crore of brethern to be cut off from their community for ever to help me with money and men.

The Maharaja of Dumraon entertained Sir John Wood, who is relinquishing his appointment of Political Secretary, to a farewell dinner at Maidens Hotel Delhi.

## GERMAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

### "SAVE EUROPE FROM DISASTER."

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Berlin.—The "Vorwaerts" publishes an appeal by the German trade unions to the American Congress declaring, on behalf of twelve million members of the trade unions, that they are firmly convinced that America did not enter war for the purpose of annihilating the German people and that they look to America's sense of honour to save Europe and the world frm disaster.—Reuter.

## PROTEST AGAINST COAL BLOCKADE.

### GERMAN NOTE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Berlin.—The German Government has presented a Note to France strongly protesting against the coal blockade of unoccupied Germany; repudiating the French contention that Germany had committed a breach of the Peace Treaty; and declaring that the real reason of the blockade is the failure of France's first act of violence, namely, the occupation of the Ruhr, which is driving France to commit fresh acts of injustice.—Reuter.

## FRENCH OCCUPATION OF OFFENBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Berlin.—A telegram from Offenburg, Baden, says that French cavalry entered the town at nine in the morning and occupied the railway station, post office, barracks and the railway bridge. The French troops have, also, occupied the railway station at Appenweier (Baden).

Paris.—A Dusseldorf message reports that the French troops have been withdrwn from Dortmund, but the French customs officials still remain. The boundary of occupied zone continues to be East Dortmund. It is officially stated that the town is still occupied.—Reuter.

Dusseldorf.—At the Bilk railway station a French corporal slipped on the steps and his gun went off killing a little girl and injuring several others. Thereupon the corporal attempted to commit suicide but was prevented by his comrades from doing so. The French military authorities have sent a message of sympathy to the girl's family offering to defray the expenses of the funeral.—Reuter.

It is stated that the occupation of Offenburg and Appenweier has been carried out in order to prevent inerference with the Orient and Paris-Prague expresses.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Essen.—A French official statement says that they have occupied, with British consent Berglern in the British zone.

In pursuance of the policy of tightening control, the French have prohibied import and export of coal and its bye-products like benzol and ammonia.—Reuter.

## PROHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—"Le Journal" understands that the prohibition of the export of all industrial products from the Ruhr will shortly be announced.—Reuter.

## ESSEN MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Essen.—The attitude of the miners continues to be uncertain except regarding their objection to the presence of troops in the mines.

The Miners' organisation obtained 77 per cent. increase in wages a fortnight ago and is now demanding a further increase on the ground of the enormous rise in the cost of living.

## DIMINISHED OUTPUT OF RUHR MINES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Paris.—Work in the mines in the Ruhr continues but the yield is diminishing and coal has been held up by obscure measures and is accumulating in sidings.

## GEMRANS FIRED ON.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Essen.—The French machine-gun section fired over the heads of the rival Communist and Nationalist processions which met in the station square singing their party anthems. The German police had previously unsuccessfully endeavoured to disperse the demonstrators, but the French action enabled them to do so. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

## ULTIMATUM TO LITHUANIA.

### WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMEL DEMANDED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

Newspapers report that the Allies, hrough the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris, have addressed a seven days' ultimatum to the Lithuanian Government in Kovno. The ultimatum expires on Friday. It demands a withdrawal from the Memel region of all armed elements. Failing compliance with the terms of the ultimatum, the Allies, state that they will recall their commission and hand matters over to the League of Nations. It is indicated in a note that the Allied Governments, in notifying the Council of the League of the attitude of the Lithuanian Government, will point out that it may result in the Allied Governments having to break off diplomatic relations with Lithuania.—B.O.W.

## NEW EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

### ACCORD REACHED BETWEEN ALLENBY AND MINISTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Cairo.—It is understood that, as a result of the conversations between the King of Egypt and Field Marshal Allenby, an accord has been reached as regards the differences between the British and the Egyptian Governments over the Sudan clauses in the new Egyptian constitution.—Reuter.

## EGYPT'S RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Cairo.—The accord mentioned yesterday between the Cabinet and the British authorities followed on the firm British representations. Britain offers to confer later on the reserved question of Sudan and has given an assurance that Egypt's rights over Sudan and the Nile waters will not be affected. Meanwhile the Egyptian Government accepted the representation after a protracted Cabinet sitting.—Reuter.

## RESTRICTION OF RUBBER PRODUCTION

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has written a letter to Senator McCormick endorsing the proposal to introduce legislation authorising a thorough Government an investigation into the rubber producing possibilities of tropical America and the Phillipines. The foregoing is a sequel to conferences between Mr. Hoover and the representatives of British producers and American manufacturers. It is stated that the British explained the situation, pleaded for restriction of output and undertook, through their Association, to prevent henceforth "runaway prices" with consequent overproduction which Americans feared would result in loss to themselves.

## HOSTILE RECEPTION OF LUDENDORFF

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Vienna.—Ludendorff had a very hostile reception on his arrival in Klagenfurt While addressing a nationalist meeting, hundreds of workmen surrounded his motor car shouting "Murderer," "Bloodhound," "Traitor," and "Germany's grave digger." The demonstrations continued till late in the night.—Reuter.

## PROTEST AGAINST TRAIN SERVICE RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The French and the Polish diplomatic representatives in Berlin have handed the German Foreign Office a Note protesting against the restrictions in the international train services between France and Poland as violation of the Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

## "GREATEST TRANSACTION."

### MR. BALDWIN ON DEBT FUNDING.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the debt funding negotiations in a speech at Birmingham last night when he described the settlement provisionally reached as the greatest financial transaction the world had known. He said that when the solvency of nations was being called into question it was a great fact which made for the stability of the world that one country at least stood out and honestly and boldly said: "We are under contract to pay this enormous debt; we have honesty, courage and faith and we will make terms." The moral effect he added, must be felt sooner or later by the countries who had as yet made no attempt to face the problems of their debts. Whatever one might think of the political aspect of the debt funding, from a financial point of view there could be no two opinions as to the wisdom of that course. There was nothing in the national accounts which caused the Chancellor graver anxiety than to feel that he had to the debit of his account of his books a vast sum of money payable at call and that no provision had been made for the redemption of the principal or the termination of the debt. As a result of the funding operation, however, they knew that every year they were slowly eating into the principal as well as paying the interest. Proceeding, Mr. Baldwin declared; "If the United States" Congress accepts the recommendations of the Funding Commission, we shall be able to feel that we have carried out, with great credit to our nation and with the minimum of friction and the least expenditure of time, the greatest financial transaction that has ever taken place in this world."—B.O.W.

# Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

**"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."**

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

## Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

### What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speedlimit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the vehicle under proper controller.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
5. Saves life.
6. Saves ratepayers money on road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

For further particulars and demonstrations apply to:—

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For the Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

Tel. No. 4638.

W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager.


## THE CHOICE BEFORE US

(BY A YOUNG INDIAN.)

What remains after the bone is taken from the dog is the dog's temper: that is an illuminating political truth in "Alice in Wonderland." What remains when the crumbs of Home Rule are denied to a nation and when the hopes of aid from other lands disappear like a mirage from the national sight is the nation's spirit. Eliminate all that is improbable and what remains, however wild and fantastic, is the probable. If no one can win freedom for Indians, Indians have to win it for themselves. Self-government cannot come by self-deception.

Disillusionment, indeed, is a salutary process. It is good to know that as apathy and ignorance, on the one hand, and national interests and cultural snobbishness, on the other, stand in the way of any party in British politics appreciating our standpoint, the chances of their being able to give any measure of substantial freedom are extremely meagre. It is good also to realise that even under representative government the people are more or less passive and that intelligent, conscious and highly organised minorities do the whole job, but that strong minorities in so far as they are interested in Indian affairs are interested in a way that is exactly the reverse of that desired by the Moderates since the political label of that minority is "Die-hards"—and its political leader on the Indian side is Lord Sydenham.

### What is World Opinion?

That the external activities of the States in so far as they are directed by such well-placed and strongly-entrenched minorities have been on the whole selfish, few persons would deny. What is contended, however, is that if the policy of some States were publicly exposed, they would be shamed into the adoption of more just courses. Now it may be admitted that a selfish policy might be concealed at times to gain the goodwill of other States (euphimistically called "world-opinion"), but it is equally essential to perceive that this fact only modifies the methods pursued by the States and not the ends aimed at. Exploitation may masquerade as "trusteeship" and deep beneath some civilising mission you may detect the tentacles grasping for oil. But a word may be said about this "world-opinion." Since opinion on public affairs is nothing but a series of stereotypes (to use Mr. Lippman's serviceable phrase) and since the world is a wholly complex and invisible environment, it is doubtful if any scientific meaning can be attached to notions like "world opinion." As one ascends in the scale of generalisation so as to include more and more countries, one may preserve the outlook of the world, but stands in danger of losing the opinions in it. Opinions become thinner and may even wither while the world grows more and more. As one goes up in the air one discards the opinion of this public or that craving for some vague but pleasant entity like World Opinion or World Conscience and when one reaches the top one sees all the world, but sees very little else. Yet the emotional value of such idea is not negligible. Any opinion that is too diffused to be located and too hazy to be defined is World Opinion: Whatever you invoke in order to lend moral sanction of the people to it is world conscience. But as these phrases have come to mean practically anything, it is necessary to see that they do not come to mean almost everything. Moreover, there is no guarantee that this world opinion is any more rational or more disinterested than the public opinions of different countries from which it is constituted. Every European country—where we are told, foreign propaganda has to be carried on—has black spots of its own and it is a problem as to who can cast the first stone.

### The Mahatma's Insight,

In a background of this kind, the moral insight of Mahatma Gandhi becomes evident since he has taught us that if we do not cultivate the habit of national self-reliance, it is not possible for any one else to inculcate that in us. While, therefore, widest publicity to accurate information regarding Indian affairs and all facilities and hospitality to foreigners anxious to know India are not inconsistent with the creed of the Non-Cooperation movement, any solicitation of boon or favour, any change in the national policy with a view to earn the goodwill of this party or that are. The abolition of the British Congress Committee was, for instance, a step in harmony with the principles of the movement. For propaganda in a country where our destinies are to be officially decided is exactly antithetic to the purposes of Non-Cooperation which seeks to create an autonomous India by creating the will to freedom in the people and whose central aim is the education and social emancipation of the nation without a helpless dependence on the Governmental organisation of the country. That idea is fundamentally different from the idea of winning responsible Government by sending deputations to England, interviewing the gentlemen at the India Office, persuading members of Parliament and doing generally the business of what is termed educating the British electorate. Both ideas involve the task of educating our masters but Non-Cooperators, unlike the Moderates, mean by the term, not the British people, but ourselves.

The advocates of foreign propaganda argue however, that in every country there are lovers of liberty who sympathise with movements against oppression in other lands and that the Non-Cooperation movement has been watched with interest and even hope by many persons in many countries. The truth of either of these statements can or need be denied. However in social affairs unhappily we have to be a little pragmatic and very much sceptical the question is not whether propaganda in foreign countries will do no good but whether it will be effective in achieving the end we have in view and whether the effect will be worth the cost. It is quite true that Mahatma Gandhi and his movement are more known in England and even Europe than any other Indian publicist or movement has been though it is essential to add that while to the less thoughtful sections of the community he seems a fanatic, he baffles even the more thoughtful. That is odd since if we examine the intellectual tendencies in Europe to-day, it would appear that its most advanced thought moves in a more or less haphazard and half-conscious way in the direction in which Mahatma Gandhi has been moving. A disgust of violence and a longing for more pacific methods of arbitrament: a distrust of cynical cleverness and a desire to introduce some kind of moral standards in public life: a reaction against the grosser evils of parliamentary self-government and of industrial society: a feeling of helplessness on the part of individuals in the face of large-scale institutions created by man himself and a consequent attempt to have conscience recognised in organisation: a desire of reform of society by moral persuasion of the individual rather than by mechanical devices of legislation and administration and inspection resulting in compulsion and even corruption—in all these matters Mahatma Gandhi is in the good company of some of the most intellectual savants of modern Europe and has, in many ways, even anticipated them. But if Mahatma Gandhi's ideas have not remained unknown, it is because he has backed them up not by articles in the penny Press of Europe, lectures in well-lighted halls and parties in costly hotels but by personal example and personal suffering and by his inimitable indifference to the praise or blame of the world. Such intellectual detachment and isolation need to be cultivated till we can develop our own powers. We have to become Indian in order to become human. Foreign propaganda, however, will not be a great help to our becoming either. By such methods, we may be able to convince a Romain Rolland here or a Bestrand Russell there but we can do little more except, of course, throw away thousands of pounds that could be utilised much better in the country itself. As for the British, they are badly in need of education, but it is not our business to do the job. Enough work lies before us in our own country.

### The Alternatives.

Now it should not be supposed that the British people—any more than any other people—are fundamentally preverse or unjust or vicious. Like every other people, they have their good and even great qualities and their defects. That is not the point. The point is that the system of administration that obtains in the country now gives more emphasis to the less refined and less humane impulses om men rather than the reverse. Any one who has talked with Europeans and even Englishmen who have never visited India and notes the difference of their tone and manners with those of the "sahebs" who have weathered the Indian sun can testify that this is no mere platitude. The contrast that is often sought to be drawn between the officials of some years ago with those now in the country usually to the disparagement of the latter is unfair to the present administrators. The oft-repeated criticism about the deterioration in the quality of the *personnel* of the bureaucracy is equally shallow. For what has changed is not the quality of the supply but the nature of the demand. Because of the growth of nationalism and because of the changed notions of "good" Government, people expect more from an official than they did a few years ago and, what is more important, expect different things. Lord Reading has been a greater failure than Lord Chelmsford not because the former is personally inferior to the latter but because popular conceptions of a good Viceroy have changed and popular expectations have arisen in the interval. What makes the whole problem a moral dilemma rather than a mere question of political adjustment is the fact that a point has been reached where administrators cannot remain loyal to the system they serve and yet respond to the newer and finer wants of the people. A mere reshuffling of the men who administer does not meet the needs of the case. Our appreciation of the merits of a few individuals is outweighed by our resentment against the whole system they administer. Besides, to hold that those individuals lose their more generous and delicate personalities in administering such a system and because of administering the system is only to postulate their humanity. For power is a poison to those who exercise it. Hence either the people will have to accomodate themselves to the coarse and de-humanised modes of administration or else the system itself will have to change. It is not necessary to say what alternative reasonable men will choose.

## WAY TO SWARAJ.

### MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS HER SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

Mrs. Annie Besant who is on visit here held a private conference with the members of the council to whom she explained her motive in regard to the coming conference at Delhi. In the evening she addressed a well attended mass meeting presided over by Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law. Mrs. Besant dwelt at length on Indian Swaraj and how to attain it. She said there were four ways of winning Swaraj. Two by direct methods of the war of independence or revolution—methods tha thad been success fully tried in America, in France in years gone by and in Russia to-day. The method in America had been direct and the united public opinion actively supported and aided the action of the agitators and it was the combined forces of the united people that won freedom for America. These forces could not be worked to this ideal in this country. In France and Russia things were different but those methods were beyond the dream of Indians. Even a general strike would be of little avail in India since Government is not to any great extent dependent on the mass, the people at large in its administrative work. The only method people had here was the constitutional agitation working out the reforms through the existing council, a method that had been tried and succeeded in Canada and Australia.

In Australia at one time there was a Government in no way different to that existing in India where the Executive was not in any way responsible to the Legislature but the joint action of different legislature of the country had brought the Australian Executive absolutely under the control of the Legislative. In Canada as well just on the eve of the civil war between the English and French colonists the dominion Home rule had to be given to her. Here in this country there were different councils and the Central Legislature. If the entire body politic were to act in conjunction India would achieve the same success as crowned the attempts of Australians and Canadians.

This was the object in view with which Mrs. Besant had called for a conference at Delhi of the councillors, of chairmen and Presidents of public bodies, in short of people who have a right to talk as representatives of the people (cries of "Never") "Yes, they are, continued Mrs. Besant, if a section of the people chose not to exercise their right to vote, that was no fault of the persons elected as representatives of the rest. They are in the eye of the world the real representatives of the people when they have been invested with power to legislate."

She added that nobody had a right to go into the council without the mandate from the people. It was now a ripe time for the people to give a mandate to their representatives since the fresh elections were imminent.

In regard to the Congress policy she remarked that Congress leaders had better laid down their respective schemes, the country at large alone had right to choose between the methods. It mattered little which scheme was to succed. It was the freedom of the country that mattered alone. If in that march to freedom the Congress was left alone she for one would not regret it.

Even since she had thrown her lot among the Indians, continued the speaker, her goal had been one and the same, the freedom of the country. Referring to the British policy in India she remarked, Mr. Montagu had said it was India who had to determine what Government she was to have. During the war when India saved not only the prestige but the very existence of the Allies, Britain had paid some attention to this poor country but with the close of the war the attitude had differed entirely.

Concluding she appealed that united action alone could obtain Swaraj at an early date.

## UNION IS STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The failure of Mr. Jhabwalla is a great discredit to the clerical community of Bombay. "D" Ward contains the largest number of clerks and yet Mr. Jhabwalla failed. This shows disunion among the clerks as well as negligence on their part. Either they failed to vote solidly for Mr. Jhabwalla or were careless enough not to go to the polls.

Of all kind of labourers, the most ill-treated by his master and despised by the public is the clerk. This is due to his own fault. He tries to assume an air of superiority and look down with contempt on his fellow-brother—the labourer. What difference is there but a clerk and a labourer? One exerts his brains the other his body. Besides, the clerks remain much more aloof from each other of their own rank. The Clerks Union tries to bring together all the clerks of Bombay but up to now it has not achieved its object. Clerks being intellectually superior to labourers ought to understand the advantages of having a union and yet it is a pity that the roll of the Clerks' Union does not contain even 1,000 names. Brother clerks, let the failure of Mr. Jhabwalla be a lesson to us and let us organise ourselves for the future.—Yours, etc.,

BOMANJI RUSTOMJI MUNSHI.

Balaram Street, Bombay, Jan. 31.

## SAVINGS IN IMPERIAL BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Poor persons who deposit their savings in the Imperial Savings Bank of India have a real grievance and I trust its Directors will remove it.

It is this. In the Post Office Savings Bank interest is allowed on sums of complete rupees, but the Imperial Bank calculates interest on every complete sum of Rs. 10 only. If a person deposits any sum below 10 or multiple of ten even for a whole, he or she gets no interest on that. This is anything but fair. I do hope the Imperial Bank will follow the example of the Government Savings Banks and give interest on sums of complete rupees or at least on every complete sum of Rs. 5.—Yours etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College.

# COMMERCIAL.

Continued from page 3.

The market healthier. Strong statistical position unchanged. Decline may go further but with trade continuing good in America, revival of demand in Lancashire, political situation more favourable in Europe and Near East, once confidence is restored, look for sharp advance. Advise buying on all breaks such as present."

"Sweet-water, Texas 1¼ inches of rain have fallen."

Feb. 3.—"Very steady market; market advanced on general buying principally on account of political news more favourable."

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach | April-May | 595 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | March | 385 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra | March | 475 |
| G. M. G. Southerns | May/June | 540 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

| Description | Super-Fine | F | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sel. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | 430 | 415 | 395 | 380 |
| Sel. G. Oomra's No. 3 | 505 | 490 | 475 | |
| Sel. G. Central P. No. 1 | 540 | 525 | 510 | |
| Sel. G. Central P. No. 2 | 525 | 510 | 495 | |
| Sel. G. Southerns | 460 | 450 | 430 | |

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Feb. 4th.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| Khadi :— | |
| Textile | 1 1 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 1 6 |
| Tata | 1 0 0 |
| Elphinstone | 1 1 3 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :— | |
| Rachael per lb. | — |
| Standard per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 8 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Phoenix | 1 9 0 |
| Pearl | 1 9 0 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) | 1 7 0 |
| Elphinstone (Balti) | 1 9 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) | 1 9 0 |
| Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6202-6203 :— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | — |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Longcloth X quality :— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 : | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 8 0 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Zenith (Drum) per lb. | — |
| E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Balite— | |
| Century per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Grey Drill Century— | |
| No. 1125 per piece | 15 0 0 |
| No. 125 1/2 per piece | 13 12 0 |
| Shooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 10 0 |
| Textile (Bioycle) per lb. | 1 9 6 |
| Dhooties :— 10 yards :— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb | 1 10 0 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 9 0 |
| Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :— | |
| Standard per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 14 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 7 0 0 |
| Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill :— | |
| Textile per piece | 7 2 0 |
| Pearl per piece | 7 10 0 |
| Bleached Check :— | |
| Textile per piece | — |
| Kasturchand per piece | 8 8 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 8 4 0 |
| Black Check 5 lbs :— | |
| Textile per piece | 9 0 0 |
| Spring per piece | — |
| E. D. Rachael | — |

### RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton, &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Feb. 1923.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 24,312 | Bales |
| Wheat | 8,261 | Qrs. |
| Linseed | 2,172 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,194 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,142 | " |
| Poppyseed | 155 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4,278 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,383 | " |
| Rice | 10,793 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1,813 | " |
| Cottonseed | 30 082 | " |
| Mowraseed | 327 | " |
| Gram | 869 | " |
| Jawar | 1281 | " |
| Masur | 111 | " |
| Barley | Nil | " |
| Bajra | 2,149 | " |
| Coal | 10.618 | Tons |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th Feb 1923.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-4 3 8 |
| Bank Demand | 1-4 13/32 |
| Doc Acceptance 3 m/s | 1-4 1/16 |
| Fcs Demand | .90 |
| American Dollars | 3.15 |
| Honkong Dollars | 1o.. |
| Shanghai | 227 |
| Japan | 151 1/2 |
| Singapore | 1/3 |

Market Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

| Ready | Bazar Terms Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 51 0 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 50 0 0 | 7 2 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 52 0 0 | 7 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 4 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 10 4 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 78 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 75 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 72 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed Black | 69 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 8 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Groundnuts | 68 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Mowraseed | 6 13 0 | 7 2 0 |
| Barley | 32 0 0 | — — |
| Castorseed | 68 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery | 37 0 0 | 5 8 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 7 5 6 | |
| Linseed May | 12 11 0 | |

### SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 5.

| Name. | Opening rates | Maximum. | Minimum | Closing rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indore Malwa | 580 | — | — | 587-8 |
| Colaba | — | — | — | 1935 |
| Crescent | 410 | — | 405 | 402-8 |
| Kohinoor | 1906 | 1920 | — | 1907-8 |
| Nagpore Ordy. | 3180 | 3185 | — | 3170 |
| New Great | 612-8 | 615 | 610 | 607-8 |
| Pearl | 865 | 862-8 | — | 852-8 |
| Phoenix | — | — | — | 795 |
| Bombay Cotton | — | — | — | 890 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1360 | 1365 | — | 1360 |
| Sir Shapoorji | 207-8 | — | — | 206-4 |
| Simplex | 517-8 | 522-8 | — | 517-8 |
| Swan | — | — | — | 920 |
| Swadeshi | 3300 | 3315 | — | 3290 |
| Century | 655 | — | 645 | 642-8 |
| Alcock | 400 | — | — | 395 |
| Indian Cement Ordy. | — | — | — | 190 |
| Kasni Cement Ordy. | — | — | — | 182-8 |
| Kasni Cement Defd. | — | — | — | 940 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 187-8 | — | 170 | 173-12 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | — | — | — | 67-8 |
| Bundi Cement | — | — | — | 24-8 |
| Bombay Burma, Old | — | — | — | 430 |
| Bombay Burma, New | — | — | — | 135 |
| Bombay Steam, Ordy. | — | — | — | 140 |
| Bombay Electric Tramway. | 110 | — | 108-12 | 108-12 |
| Central India Mining | — | — | — | 22-8 |
| Shivrajpur | — | — | — | 30 |

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The report of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 31st December, 1922, says :—

The past half-year has been characterised by dulness of trade, the result being a poor demand for finance for the greater part of the period. The rate of interest on demand loans was reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. on the 6th July, and remained at the latter rate until the 26th October, when it was raised to 5 per cent. It was further raised to 6 per cent. on the 14th December, and to 7 per cent. on the 28th December, a strong demand for money setting in towards the close of the year chiefly for cotton and other crop finance in Bombay. The average rate for the half-year was 4.510 per cent.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 52,88,563-11-11 which with Rs. 16,28,435-11-7 brought forward from the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, made a total of Rs. 69,16,999-7-6. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows :—

(1) In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, Rs. 44,99,700; (2) Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,60,649-9; (3) Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 3,00,000; (4) Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year, Rs. 10,56,649-14-6. Total Rs. 69,16,999-7-6.

Since the publication of the Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, new Branches have been opened at Darjeeling, Muttra, Mymensingh and Sargodha. Arrangements are nearing completion for the opening of further Branches at Asansol, Bhowanipore (Calcutta), Chandpur, Dhanbaid, Dibrugarh, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Gorakpore, Hathras, Jamshedpur, Jhansi, Jullunder, Nadiad, Rungpur, Serajgunge, and Pay Offices at Chandansi, Hasur, Jherria, Mandalay City and Meerut City.

### CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The twenty-second report of the Board of Directors for the year 1922 says :—

The profit for the year 1922 including the sum of Rs. 1,35,057-5-6 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 15,01,967-1-11, which the Directors have disposed of as follows :—

Transferred to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 30,00,000), Rs. 5,00,000; Set aside for Income and Super-taxes, and Bonus to Staff, Rs. 1,95,000; Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, Rs. 3,50,000; In payment of a Final Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (free of Income-tax) for the half-year ended 31st December, 1922 Rs. 3,50,000; Carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,06,967-1-11. Total Rs. 15.01.967-1-11.

The Bank's Business :—In spite of the general trade depression all over the country our business has been quite steady during the past year, and the following figures show the progress of our growth :—

| Period. | Current and Fixed Deposits. |
|---|---|
| 31st December, 1914 | Rs. 30,40,000 |
| 31st December, 1916 | " 1,46,60,000 |
| 31st December, 1918 | " 4,98,50,000 |
| 31st December, 1920 | " 10,92,82,000 |
| 31st December, 1922 | " 13,22,00,000 |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY. COLABA

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr | 29.885 inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 76.7 degree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 70.1 " |
| Dew Point | 67.0 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.726 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.2 " |
| Minimum temperature of Air | 69.9 " |
| General direction of wind from midnight to midnight | SE,ENE,NWNNW. |
| Movement of wind from midnight to midnight | 127 miles |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

| Day of week. | Day of month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. | Day of month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | h. m. | ft. in. | Feb. | h. m. | h. m. |
| F | 9 | 0 44 | 29 6 | 9 | m 6 52 | 11 1 |
| | | 0 16 | 27 0 | | 18 27 | 11 2 |
| St | 10 | m 5 54 | 25 5 | 10 | m 0 20 | 21 2 |
| | | 19 48 | 26 1 | | 12 42 | 19 9 |
| S | 11 | m 7 21 | 26 0 | 11 | m 2 0 | 21 1 |
| | | 21 0 | 26 10 | | 13 57 | 17 7 |
| M | 5 | m 1 35 | 30 1 | 5 | m 7 44 | 16 4 |
| | | 13 53 | 28 3 | | 19 41 | 16 6 |
| Tu | 6 | m 2 16 | 29 5 | 6 | m 8 29 | 16 9 |
| | | 14 46 | 27 8 | 0 | 20 28 | 17 5 |
| W | 7 | m 2 59 | 28 6 | 7 | m 9 19 | 16 0 |
| | | 15 43 | 26 11 | | 21 24 | 19 1 |
| Th | 8 | m 3 47 | 27 5 | 8 | m 10 17 | 17 3 |
| | | 16 49 | 26 3 | | 22 33 | 20 4 |


AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL OF OUR CUSTOMERS WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARE O ENING A

BRANCH

AT

CHANDRA MAHAL

CORNER OF THAKURDWAR ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

for the convenience of our Customers living in the vicinity and close by. In doing so we earnestly hope that our Customers will take advantage of this new Venture. Having built up our reputation during the past 25 years and more, it is our sincere desire to serve our trade even better than formerly. We hope on merit alone to win not only a continuance of our Customers' valued patronage but also their respect and good will for the future.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Master Cleaners & Launderers,

HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Be a Swift Agent and Assure Prosperity

SWIFT of Coventry, Limited, have pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to consider applications for their World's Best Car Agency. The 1923 Swift models are a triumph of durability, grace and comfort and should make selling easy.

*Extract from an appreciative letter received from one of our most successful Agents :—*

October 18th, 1922.

"We have not the slightest doubt that we can look forward to big business next year as a natural result of the way in which the cars supplied this season have behaved and the attractiveness of your 1923 programme."

ALL MODELS Complete with SELF-STARTER and ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS, SPARE WHEEL, Etc.

SWIFT

1923 Models

ALL BODIES are UPHOLSTERED IN REAL LEATHER and are SUPERBLY FINISHED.

145

New 10 h.p. 2 Seater with Dickey or 'Chummy' Model. (Seating 2 adults and 2 children).

12 h.p. 2/3 Seater Open 4 Seater Open 2 Coupé, with Drop Head.

*Don't delay but write at once for AGENCY terms.*

SWIFT OF COVENTRY, LTD., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Codes: A.B.C. A1, and Marconi.

*Cables:* Swift, Coventry.

INDUSTRY & COMMERCE inspired by lofty ideals and backed by personal thrift make every country great

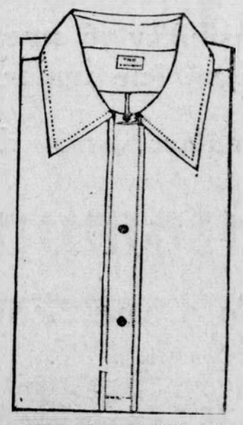
The financial resources of a country accumulated and conserved by her Banks, have made possible the achivements of these twin beneficient powers.

A conservative and farseeing Bank is a progressive influence in any community.

THE CENTRAL BANK with its four Local-Branches has been an active factor in the growth of Banking achievements of Bombay. Because of its intimate contact with every phase of life in the city, and because of its invariable adherence to conservative Banking principles is admirably fitted to serve you sincerely and efficiently.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE "CHALLENGE"



Good wearing and stylish in the extreme.
WILL WEAR WELL.
WILL WASH WELL.

WE CHALLENGE YOU to get a better SHIRT than THE "CHALLENGE" which is a SHIRT that has been rightly installed The "Favourite" and made as it is from Indian White Cambric is a Shirt *Par Excellence.*

Rs. 2-12 each. Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

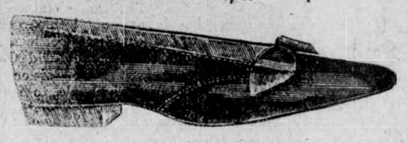
*Special offer :—*

3 Shirts and 6 Collars Rs. 10.

JUST RECEIVED.

Chrome Leather shoes Rs. 3/8 to 5/12
" " Boots : Rs. 10/8
" " shoes for children Rs. 3/10

Canvas shoes Rs. 3/8
" Boots Rs. 4/4
Ladies Court shoes Rs. 2 & 2/8.



Men's Pumps or Court Shoes made of very supple Black, Brown or Patent Leather. The Toe is pointed or medium shape. Ribbed bow in front. Will wear for years. Price : Rs. 5/8, 6/12 ; Rs. 8/-, 8/8 & 10/-

Black or Brown Leather Slippers. Luxurious and Very Comfortable. Price : Rs. 3/-, 4/-, 5/8 & 6/4.

ASOKA'S "WASH-WELL" YELLOW BAR SOAP. is unequalled for all household purposes. -/6/6 per Bar Rs. 11/8 per case of 30 Bars.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.
ASOKA BUILDING,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Branches : Charni Road, Kalbadevi, Poona and Karachi

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

Under the guidance of eminent Ayurvedic Physicians of very wide experience and Manufacturers of Best Sastraic Medicines from the most valuable ingredients, Guaranteed, never failing in the cure of all sorts of diseases which human beings are heir to.

The Patient is requested to send us a concise description of his disease with all the symptoms in detail so that we shall be able to supply a Suitable Medicine to eradicate the disease with full instructions. Communications are treated by us Strictly Confidential and are promptly attended to.

Wanted Agents from all parts to sell our Patent Medicine "SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA" (Registered and other Preparations Manufactured by our Pharmacy. Terms Liberal.

Please Write or Phone for your requirements, Revised Catalogue and our New Year Calendar.

Consult Free with :—Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,
*MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.*

Apply to :—THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address : "KALPAM" Telephone : 1034 Madras.

Post Box No. 151 MADRAS.

(Office and Dispensary) 44, GOVINDAPPA NAICK STREET, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip annas 8. 3 doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged. ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

TESTIMONIALS.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years.—Buddhi Ballab, Accountant. Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Munsiff, Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more. W. F. St. Gore, Railway Sores, Iraq.



THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.



LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

DEFECTIVE VISION

Carefully and Accurately Corrected by Experienced and Qualified Opticians

MODERATE CHARGES.

HOR BY ROAD, BOMBAY. 2

GAME AND ..... You're always a winner with Mr. Neverlate as a partner. His timing is perfect and as for his service ..... well, like West End Watches a good service is a certainty. A West End Watch is the steadiest and most reliable partner in the Great Game of Life—always in the correct position, whether on wrist or in pocket. Ready with the right time—all the time.

Ask for a West End Watch and see you get it. The name is on the dial. Prices to suit every purse.

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue FREE on request.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA



A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

is the Best Medicine you can buy for

WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere

WHOLESALE

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8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists. 323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET, P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

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TRADE MARK
SYRUP
Sulfoguajacolate of potassium with hypophosphites
Etc.
Direction for use
One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
EMIL SCHELLER & Co
ZURICH


## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. Sir Frederick Whyte presided.

Mr. Clow (Commerce Department) who was nominated as member of the Assembly took his seat to-day. He has been nominated to the House for a short time to assist the Commerce Member in piloting the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer conveyed to Government the thanks of the Assembly for appointing an Indian to the post of High Commissioner and asked whether Sir William Meyer drew his salary in addition to his pension.

Mr. Innes acknowledged the thanks and said in appointing Mr. Dalal Government was convinced that they could not have made a better selection. The salary of the appointment was Rs. 3,500 monthly. Sir William Meyer drew only the salary and not the pension (Cheers).

#### RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

In course of a statement which he laid down on the table Mr. Hindley stated that details of total capital expenditure of Indian Railways to the end of 1920-21 from different sources were as follows:—Direct Government outlay 30,826 lakhs, capital contributed by companies and Indian States 75,574 lakhs grants from famine relief and insurance Rs. 7,87 lakhs grants from Imperial and provincial revenues 6.42 lakhs and liabilities involved in purchase of railway discharged at the end of 1920-21 was Rs. 12,490 lakhs.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that very recently he stated to the house that expenditure incurred from secret service fund was audited by the Auditor General. On examination he found that sources of expenditure from secret service fund were two first the Central Bureau of Information and second Director of Intelligence. Expenditure incurred on the first head was audited but not the expenditure incurred by the Intelligence Department.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL

The Hon. Mr. Innes moved for consideration of the bill defining the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident. He said Government had this legislation under consideration for the last three years. The bill as it emerged from the Select Committee represented a compromise between the interests of the employers and the employees. Government policy in regard to this measure had been to endeavour to hold the balance between the two conflicting interests to the best of their ability. In the consideration of this bill the House must see that the burden imposed on the employers was not too heavy to stunt or retard the growth of industries in India.

Mr. Kamat regretted that no provision was made in the bill providing for compensation to Indian lascars employed in foreign registered ships. Along with this bill there would come, said the speaker, a new social order when it was possible that labour would become more organised and when such an era came, there would also be started insurance companies to cover the liability of employers. Government in that case would have to see that these companies did not charge extraordinary rates of premium.

Mr. Joshi while congratulating Government on bringing forward a beneficent piece of legislation regretted that the provision originally made for employers had been eliminated. The principle of employers' liability had been accepted in England since 1880. Now after more than forty years an attempt was made to fix the liability on employers, but he was surprised to see that representatives of Government had yielded to the majority of the Select Committee in this matter.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Dr. Nandlal supported the motion for consideration.

At this stage Mr. Sesagiri Iyer drew the attention of the House to the fact that the title of the bill had been considerably altered by the joint Committee and wanted a ruling from the chair in regard to that point. He said when the matter was discussed in ths house before the bill went to the Joint Committee, the bill related to employers liability as well as compensation to be paid to employees. The House then approved of the principle of both these objects namely employers liability due to negligence and compensation due to accident. After the bill had been considered by the Joint Committee it came in a denuded form. The portion relating to the liability of employers had been excised. The result was that this House was not in a position to discuss the matter to the principle of which it had given its sanction.

#### AN AMENDMENT.

The motion of Mr. Innes for consideration of the bill was put and carried. After some minor amendments had been disposed of, discussion centred round Mr. Rangachariar's amendment which sought to empower local Governments to notify a person other than a registered practitioner as "a qualified medical practitioner" for the purposes of the Act. Mr. Rangachariar urged that local Governments might well be trusted not to qualify wholly disqualified practitioners.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee opposing the amendment said that in the interest of workmen, it would be dangerous to authorize employers to employ medical practitioners as they liked.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay further opposing the amendment pointed out that the enlarging of the space of the term "qualified medical practitioner" an amendment suggested would ultimately raise the insurance premia.

Dr. Nandlal argued that the value of able practitioners should not be depreciable merely because they had no diplomas.

Mr. Innes pointed out that Government first had a very stringent definition because they knew what effect it would have upon the insurance companies were it in any way below the required standard but in the Select Committee that definition was watered down and the existing definition was then adopted by copying it from the factories Act. If Mr. Rangachariar wanted to alter that definition by including Hakims in the definition of medical practitioners then it would, play havoc. Mr. Rangachariar had better bring a separate legislation for the recognition of Hakims and Vaids but let him not prejudice the chances of this very important scheme working successfully.

Mr. Joshi suporting the amendment pointed out that the term qualified medical practitioner as defined in the bill would deprive many injured persons of their benefits as most of them generally placed themselves under the treatment of local Hakims. The amendment after further discussion was put and lost.

The Assembly then discussed an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad and which was moved by Dr. Gour. It aimed at including within the definition of the word "seaman" any person forming the part of the crew of any ship of not less than one hundred tons or any Indian seaman who has entered into a contract of service with any shipping master of ship in India. The object of this amendment as explained by Dr. Gour was to extend compensation to Indian lascars serving not in foreign registered vessel but in the vessel being as it were an Indian domicile.

Mr. Innes said that Government had every intention of making further investigation. As regards benefit to lascars Dr. Gour had asserted that the Indian Legislature could legislate so that this bill could cover any accidents occurring outside the limits of British India. The advisers in the Legislative Department were however very doubtful on this point. The lascars had already the benefit of the British Act but Government would bring this question of Indian lascars before the Board of Trade in London. Meanwhile Mr. Innes advised the House not to press the point. Dr. Gour then withdrew the amendment. The Assembly adjourned till Monday.


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Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.



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WORLD-RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To

Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah.
Fort Bellary

*NOTE.*—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)



WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS.

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life-Reading with character costs Re. 1 only. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., writes from Amritsar:—"I am much struck with your true calculations your character reading is wonderfully accurate etc. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL Kasimkota Viz— District.

R.6323.



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GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
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HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE



Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

"TIKLI" Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE List

Address—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7.

FREE

Watches rings, bracelets and other valuable Jewellery absolutely FREE A solid gold watch costs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Don't throw your money away. If you want a watch that will equal for time any solid gold watch made, send us your name and address at once, and we will send you post paid on 30 days' consignment, 10 Boxes of our New Life Electine Vegetable Pills to sell at Re. 1 per box. When sold send us the Rs. 16 and we will send you your prize for this service. These marvellous remedies are a cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, kidney and liver troubles, a cure for constipation and weak nervous disorders and a marvellous tonic. The complete formula is printed on each box and they are recommended and used the world over by the leading physicians:—consequently they are easy to sell. We give these valuable prizes to quickly introduce our products and when you receive your premium, we request you to show it to your friends. You take no risk and it costs you nothing to try. Unsold goods may be returned. Send your name and address at once.

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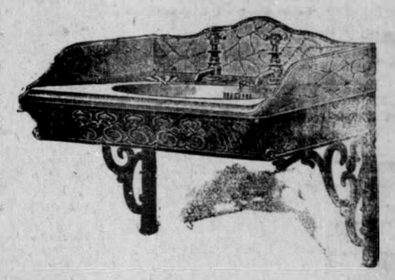

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites, etc., etc.

Clubwalla Company,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, we forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, cotton yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by the above call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,

Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor.
MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Mofussil enquiry FREE.


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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

# Who Wants Rs. 1000?

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

**FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000.**
**2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250.**
**250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.**

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

# Imperial Specials
## CIGARETTES

**SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.**

**YOU may win Rs 1,000.** **YOU may win Rs. 250.**
**YOU may win Rs. 500.** **YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.**

# "Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

**PRIZES:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST PRIZE | - | Rs. 1,000 |
| SECOND PRIZE | - | Rs. 500 |
| THIRD PRIZE | - | Rs. 250 |

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

The above prizes are offered **each month**, for **nine months**, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows:—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS";
June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE";
August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS";
October, "VIRGINIAN"; November,
"TURKISH;" December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition:—

| | |
|---|---|
| I 'm | [I] f |
| M ost | M y |
| P articular | P oor |
| E verywhere | E ffort |
| R equiring | R ecognised |
| I mperials | I [']ll |
| A [f]ter | A [s]suredly |
| L unch | L augh. |

**Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.**

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands or on **the form appearing in this advertisement.** Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompainied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Arcadian Specials No. 1" | Turkish |
| "Arcady" | " |
| "Turquoise" | " |
| "Mentone" | " |
| "Imperial Specials" | Virginian |
| "Imperial Specials Magnums" | " |

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

2. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one Prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principlal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, [Ltd. (Incorporated in England), Post Box, No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Arcadian No. 1 | Specials" Turkish |
| "Arcady" | " |
| "Turquoise" | " |
| "Mentone" | " |
| "Imperial | Specials" Virginian |
| "Imperial (Magnums) | Specials" Virginian |

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

# ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co - Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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